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DAVID FULTON, EDITOR. OUR COUNTRY, LIBERTY, AND GOD. ALFRED L. PRICE AND DAVID FULTON, PROPRIETORS.

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PROTEST

Of Senators, against the Resolutions to expel the Senator from Onslow.

The undersigned, members of the Senate, availing themselves of their Constitutional privilege, as secured by the 45th section of the Constitution of the State, *to dissent from, and protest against any act or resolve of the Senate, which they may think injurious to the public, or to any individual, and to have their reasons for such dissent entered upon the Journals of the Senate,*

Do here now present to the Senate, their most solemn dissent and protest against certain acts and resolves of the Senate, in the case of Mr. ENNETT, Senator from Onslow, with their reasons therefor, that the same may be entered on the Journals of the Senate.

The committee appointed to investigate his case, reported the following Resolutions:

Resolved, That the certificate of the Senator from Onslow, and by him introduced to the Senate as genuine, the first day of the session, is a forgery.

Resolved further, That inasmuch as no evidence has been offered before the Committee to implicate any other person in the transaction, that the Senator himself has either been guilty of the forgery, or procured it to be done, or was at least aware that it was not genuine; and therefore, practised a fraud upon the Senate and ought to be expelled.

Resolved, That for the reasons aforesaid, the Senator from Onslow be, and is hereby expelled from the Senate, and his seat therein vacated.

The first resolution passed the Senate unanimously, the two last by the casting vote of its Speaker, (Mr. Gaither.)

The undersigned protest against the passage of the two last resolutions, because, the rule of evidence which that majority of the committee in their report applied to his case, was laid down in too broad, harsh and unqualified a sense;—because, the evidence was not correctly reported—because, that report was accompanied by an argument against Mr. ENNETT, based upon unfounded assumption, and tended to prejudice his trial—because, that report, and the principle contained in the second resolution threw upon him the burthen of establishing his own innocence, because his counsel was denied that liberty of speech which is indispensible to fair and impartial trial; and because, Mr. ENNETT's own account of the way he was put in possession of the alleged spurious certificate, and which was part of the evidence reported by the Committee, being uncontradicted and fully supported by the whole evidence put in on his trial, and corroborated by unquestioned proof, of his having the most unblemished character, formed a weight of testimony, which repelled every suspicion of his guilty connection with the spurious certificate.

The undersigned will now proceed to state the reasons and facts which form the grounds of their belief.

The PROOF shortly stated, was, that Mr. ENNETT left home under the most confident belief and expectation, of receiving his certificate of election in time to take his seat on Monday, the 18th of November, the day of the meeting of the Legislature—that he had assurances to this effect from the Sheriff and two other persons—that he was advised before he left home, and after reaching Raleigh, by several members of the Legislature, that his certificate was not indispensable to his taking his seat, but that his colleagues or others, would be heard to prove his election as had been the practice in other cases—that he had mentioned it publicly, on the day he arrived here, (Saturday,) that he had come without his certificate—that on Monday morning he informed his room-mate, Mr. Jackson, and also Mr. Melvin, and stated publicly in a company of gentlemen at Mr. Holden's office, that he had received his certificate on the night before (Sunday night)—that the statement he then made to Mr. Melvin of the way and manner he had received it, corresponded substantially with his two statements, one made to Mr. Stone on Tuesday morning after, and the other to the Senate on the 29th of November, altho' the latter was not so full: Which were in substance, that *a stranger* called at his room on Sunday night, about 8 o'clock, said he had a letter for him, did not make himself known to Mr. Ennett—he asked him to walk in—the stranger replied he was in a hurry, and handed him [Mr. E.] the letter, and immediately retired in the dark—that Mr. E. at first supposed it to be a letter from some office-seeker, but on opening it discovered it contained the certificate he expected of his election. The proof was also, that the signature to the certificate resembled the handwriting of Sheriff Averett, only slightly, but enough to make a person acquainted with it, suppose it might have been written on his knee; that on Monday after Mr. E. presented the certificate and took his seat in the Senate, Mr. Senator Hellen obtained possession of the certificate from the Clerk, Mr. Stone, *without any order or authority from the Senate*—took it out, kept it for some time, showed it to several persons marked their initials on the certificate, among them Mr. Gaither (afterwards chosen Speaker) and Mr. Senator Boyden—*that it did not appear that this movement on the part of Mr. Hellen and others, intimating their suspicion, was made known to Mr. Ennett at the time*—that as soon as Mr. E. heard of the suspicion of its genuineness, which was either on Monday night or Tuesday morning, he repaired to Mr. Stone, the Clerk of the Senate, on Tuesday before 10 o'clock, and asked to see the certificate, Mr. Stone handed it to him, and after examining it, he stated to Mr. S. that he was not sufficiently acquainted with Mr. Averett's handwriting to say, that the body of it did resemble Mr. A.'s handwriting, but parts of the signature not so much—and then gave Mr. Stone the account as above set forth of the manner he had gotten possession of it—that this statement of Mr. Stone was made after he had taken his seat, but before the Senate had organized on Tuesday morning the 2d day of the Session—that on the 29th of November he had received the certificate of his election in a letter from Sheriff Averett, enclosed to him in a letter from Mr. Marole, and on that day presented the certificate and the two letters to the Senate, made his statement how the possession of the alleged spurious certificate had been put upon him, and that he now believed, from comparing the two, he had been imposed upon, and asked the Senate to raise a committee of investigation on the matter. The Hon. Wm. H. Washington, of the House of Commons, proved, that Mr. E.'s general character was that of *an ignorant, inoffensive, harmless man, without a blemish resting on it.* Mr. Tho. D. Meares, of Wilmington, that *he stands as fair as any man in Onslow.* Mr. Jeremiah Nixon, of the Ho. of Commons, that he has known his character intimately for 10 years, that his general character was that of *an honest good man, without a blemish, simple and confiding, a domestic man in his habits, a sober, moral, industrious farmer, a kind father and an obliging benevolent neighbor.* No one disputed this testimony.

The proof was also, that the committee of investigation had incorrectly reported Mr. Sanders' testimony before the committee. They reported, that Mr. S. said before them that he thought it was on *Monday* morning Mr. Ennett told him that he had not received his certificate, whereas, Mr. Sanders when brought to the bar of the Senate swore, that he told the Committee several times, that he was *uncertain* whether it was *Sunday or Monday*, and that since his examination before the Committee, *upon reflection*, he was still uncertain, and Mr. Senator Louis D. Wilson, also stated on the trial, that Mr. Sanders had, when examined before the Committee and after his testimony was written down, stated twice or thrice that he was *uncertain* whether it was Sunday or Monday.

The whole proof then established these facts:—1st, that Mr. Ennett's three several statements of the manner he got possession of the spurious certificate, was not unnatural or improbable—that he was that good, honest, simple, confiding man, that might easily have been imposed upon in a City where he was a stranger and did not know the habits of intercourse. 2d, That he had no motive to palm a forged certificate upon the Senate, as he knew he could obtain his seat by other proof of his election. 3d, That as soon as he heard it rumored that its genuineness was suspected, on Tuesday morning before the Senate was organized, he called on the Senate's officer, Mr. Stone—made a full and open statement of the matter, which, if he was a guilty man, it is improbable he would have done, as the officer by reporting it to the Senate placed it in the power of that body to rescind the order admitting him to his seat, and thus have defeated his whole purpose. 4th, That as soon as he received the genuine certificate from the Sheriff, whereby he was enabled to *form a belief* as to the true character of the first certificate, he lost no time in stating that belief to the Senate and asking for a Committee of Investigation.

The Committee of Investigation rested their belief of Mr. Ennett's guilt upon three principal points; 1st, the general maxim of law that he who is in the possession of a forged instrument, and gives no satisfactory account of the manner he got the possession, nor the person who did it, and uses it for his own benefit, must be presumed to have forged it himself. 2d, That the manner that Mr. Ennett got possession of the certificate, was so *suspicious in itself*, that every other man would have suspected it under like circumstances. 3d, That Mr. Ennett's statement ought to be discredited because he did not inform his room-mate, Jackson, he had received it.

We shall examine these points in their order.

1st. As to the maxim of law.—We say that its application to Mr. E.'s case was *too harsh and unqualified*, and that even as harshly as they applied it, it only raised a *technical presumption of guilt*, which under the exercise of a small degree of the ordinary benignity of the law, was *completely repelled* by the fact, of all absence of motive on his part to forge a certificate; by his consistent and reasonable account of the way it came into his possession; and by the proof of his unblemished, simple, confiding character, which latter fact, *his good character*, the committee do not allude to in their report, and therefore we must presume did not enquire into it, notwithstanding in their report, they express such *a great anxiety* to find out and report to the Senate all the evidence *that might establish Mr. Ennett's innocence.*

The rule of evidence which the Committee ought to have applied to his case, is this, "that where the possession is of such "a kind, as *manifests* that the stolen goods "(or forged certificate) have come to the "possessor *by his own act or with his* "*undoubted concurrence*," it affords presumption of guilt. (See Judge Gaston's opinion in the late case of the State *vs.* Smith, 2d Iredell's rep.) In Mr. Ennett's case the evidence did not *manifest* that the spurious certificate came to his possession by *his own act*, nor *by his own concurrence*, nor, *that no other person could have had a motive to put the possession upon him.* His statement being that of an honest man, and made part of the evidence in the case, showed, *that a LETTER* was put into his possession, by an *unknown hand*, and that until he opened it, he did not know what it contained; and that before he opened it, the unknown bearer of that letter was gone. He had no suspicion of any thing being *wrong*, because *letters* are often times handed by unknown hands—because office-seekers about Raleigh are in the habit of sending letters to members in every form and way, and he expected at first that it was a letter from an office-seeker, and after he opened it, and found it contained a certificate of his election, it was what he also expected to arrive every hour, although he did not know certainly in what way, by hand or by mail; and he had enquired that night at the post office, and had not obtained it, before this letter was handed to him. His statement then showed, that he did not acquire the possession of the certificate, *by his own agency*, but that it was put upon him under cover of a LETTER—not *by his own concurrence*, for he did not know what the letter contained, until opened—nor, *that no other person had a motive to do it*, for office-seekers had a motive to do so, as he had been a day in Raleigh, and had made known he was without his certificate.

The rule of evidence which the Committee applied, they rested on the authority of the State *vs.* Britt, 3d Vol. Devereux Reports of the Supreme Court, page 122. That case was this: Britt, the defendant, was found in the possession of a forged order in his own favor, had presented and obtained on it money or goods, and upon being charged with the forgery, said, "*he had intended to take up the order before it was discovered.*" In this case, the rule of the Committee was applied by the Court, because, the defendant did not attempt to account for the way he acquired the possession, by any accompanying statement of his own, or otherwise; nor did he *impute any other agency or concurrence than his own* in obtaining it; on the contrary, he stated, that *he intended to have taken up the order before the forgery was discovered, which manifested*, that he had come to the possession by *his own act and concurrence.*

The next authority cited in argument by the majority Committee, was the State *vs.* Morgan, reported in 2d Vol. Dev. & Bat. page 348. That case showed that the defendant had himself presented a forged note to the Bank at Salem for discount in his own favor, and had received the money—no statement of the defendant imputed guilt to others, nor circumstance appeared to raise a *suspicion* that any other person had been concerned in the *possession* than the defendant, nor did it appear that any other person had a motive to impose it upon him, but all the evidence *manifested*, that he alone forged the order. But even in *that* case, the Court in applying the Committee's rule of evidence, said, "*The* "*force of the presumption, depends upon* "*the ability of the accused to show WITH* "*FACILITY, the real truth; and his* "*refusal to do so, if there be other cir-*"*cumstances from which it may be judg-*"*ed that certainly or PROBABLY his* "*possession was not acquired by his own* "*taking, then the whole presumption* "*fails.*" The case of the State *vs.* Britt was decided in June, 1831, the latter case in June, 1837.

In a very late case decided by the Supreme Court, June, 1842, State *vs.* Scipio Smith, 2d Vol. Iredell's Rep. page 402, Judge Gaston as organ of the Court, lays down the rule of evidence truly applicable to Mr. Ennett's case. The evidence in that case was, that one Chambers had had his tobacco stolen on Friday night, that he followed the tract of a cart from near his tobacco house, to a house of the defendant, Scipio Smith, on the next morning, Saturday—that said house was on Smith's land and within 80 or 100 yards from his dwelling house, and that on that day (Saturday) his tobacco was found in Smith's house—that Smith claimed the tobacco so found in his house, as his own, in the presence of Chambers, and stated in what field it was grown, and that he, Smith, had ordered it to be put in that house. It was also proved, that Scipio Smith's two sons lived with him at the time, who were jointly indicted and tried with their father.—The Judge who tried the cause below, applied to Scipio Smith, the father's case, the rule of law which the Committee have applied to Mr. Ennett's case. All the defendants were convicted: they appealed to the Supreme Court, and the Supreme Court set aside the verdict against Scipio Smith, the father. Judge Gaston, who has been truly called "a good man and a great Judge," delivered the opinion of the whole Court. He says as follows: "when "we examine the cases, in which such a "presumption has been sanctioned, or con-"sider the grounds of reason and experi-"ence on which the presumption is clear-"ly warranted, we shall find that it applies "ONLY, when this possession is of a kind, "which *manifests* that the stolen goods have "come to the possessor *by his own act*, at "all events, by HIS UNDOUBTED "CONCURRENCE." He then mentions a leading case, stated by that *great and good* Judge, Lord Hale, where a horse was stolen from A, and that same day B was found upon him—B was tried, convicted, and hung for stealing the horse, on the ground, that being found in possession of the horse, and not able to account for it, he must be presumed to be the thief. Yet, shortly after this, C was apprehended and tried for robbery and convicted; and when executed, confessed that he had stolen the horse for which B was hung, and being closely pursued, requested B, a stranger to him, to walk his horse for him while he turned aside on a necessary occasion, and escaped. Here B was hung, because being found in possession, he could not account how he come to the possession—The Jury forgetting that the possession of a horse might be put upon a man, and he nevertheless be unable to account for it, as the Senate may have in Mr. Ennett's case, forgotten, that a man may be put in possession of *a letter* containing a forged certificate or counterfeit notes, and the possessor be unable to prove who gave him *that letter*—much more easy and common it is to palm a letter upon a man, than to palm a horse upon him, and yet both have and may happen. Another case is mentioned by Judge Gaston, where the sheep of A stray from his flock to the flock of B, and B drives them up with his own flock and shears them. B was held not guilty, because he might not have suspected they were not his sheep, and it was better that 99 guilty persons should escape than that one innocent person should suffer.

The coincidence of many circumstances pointing to one thing, forms so natural a ground of belief according to human experience, that it is upon that very ground, that the rule of evidence has been so well established in law, *that handwriting may be proved by a person who has received a letter from a stranger to him, in the due course of business, from whom he expected to receive a letter on that particular business, although he never before had seen his writing.* So strong were the coincidences in Mr. Ennett's case, that he was not only *in law* and according to common experience, warranted in believing the certificate to have come from the Sheriff, Mr. Averett; but it would have been thought strange indeed if he had suspected it had not. It came *in a letter*—which he *expected—at that time—and purporting to be from the person he expected to send it*—*resembled that person's* HANDWRITING *and he was not well enough acquainted with that person's handwriting to detect a plausible imposition.*

The next ground the Committee take in their report is, that the manner of his receiving the certificate, was so strange and unnatural, that it ought to have excited his suspicion. Had the Committee examined with due care all the foregoing coincidences, (six in number) which could only consist with innocence—had they compared them with Mr. Ennett's confiding simplicity of character—with the consistency of his three several statements—with the absence of all motive on his part to perpetrate such a crime; with his open disclosure to the Senate's Clerk on Tuesday morning soon after a fraud was suspected, of all the circumstances which attended the way he got into possession of the certificate, and with his unblemished innocent life, and character, they would indeed have shown that *anxious wish* they professed, to search out in the evidence, the circumstances of his innocence, instead of first *assuming*, as they have done, that his account of the matter *was suspicious*, and from that suspicion, *in their own minds*, drawing the most unfavorable inferences against him, and arguing the case in their report altogether on one side.

The next ground the committee take is, that his whole statement ought to be *discredited*, because he did not mention to his room-mate, Jackson, on Sunday night, when he returned home from preaching at 9 o'clock, that he had received his certificate. Had Mr. Ennett taken extraordinary pains to make known the receipt of his certificate, would it not have excited suspicion? As it was he did inform Mr. Jackson, his room-mate, although a stranger to him until that day, and Mr. Sanders, his colleague, of it the next morning, and when the question was asked in a public company at Mr. Holden's office on that same morning, "who was the member that had left home without his certificate," he being present replied, "he supposed that he was the person meant, but that he had received it on the night before." Here, then, the Committee so anxious to establish Mr. Ennett's innocence, assumed the fact *that not to mention the reception of the certificate to his room-mate was suspicious*, and when the fact appeared on the trial, that he had not only mentioned it to his room-mate but to his colleague and to others, it availed him nothing with his accusers.

The undersigned farther protest IN THIS, that as the Committee in their report, & the Senate by the mode of his trial, had thrown upon Mr. Ennett the burthen of proving his own innocence, contrary to the maxim of law and usages in such cases, his counsel ought not to have been refused, *as they were*, the right and privilege of replying to such objections as might have been made in argument to that proof, and more especially, as the Committee's report charged with all its errors, had been printed, circulated, and must have prejudiced Mr. Ennett's cause. *And the undersigned also protest in this*, that the Speaker ought not to have interrupted Mr. Ennett's counsel as he did, by repeatedly calling him to order, for we think it was the counsel's duty to say what he did, when thus called to order, with the view of securing an unprejudiced trial to his client.

The facts being these, the counsel cautioned the Senate against any unfavorable impressions or prejudice that the report of the Committee might have made in their bosoms, as that report contained various errors of law and fact, and had been for some time printed & circulated from which he was fearful his client's case may have been prejudged, disclaiming at the same time any intention to impute improper motives to the Committee or to the Senate.—The counsel was here called to order by the Speaker for charging the Senate with having PREJUDGED the case. He promptly reiterated his disclaimer of intending any thing personal and was permitted to proceed.

The counsel then remarked, upon the embarrassment which surrounded his client's defence against such charge at this time; that all men, in all ages, were subject to the infirmity of entertaining prejudices, however honest might be their hearts and intentions; that the most honest and confiding men were sometimes the most insensible to its influence; that he imputed no more infirmity to the Senate than our own experience, than the laws, than the Bible and the decalogue imputed to all mankind, and to himself. (the counsel.) Therefore, he begged leave to assume the province of the Preacher—as the Preacher's congregation ought not and could not take any offence, when the decalogue was read to them, so the triers of a man charged with an infamous crime, could take no personal offence at being respectfully warned and cautioned to examine their hearts, and guard against any prejudice insensibly taken possession there. He spoke of the latitude allowed in this respect in Courts of Justice, where, not only it was made the duty of counsel, but also of the Judge, to warn the jury against the danger of entertaining any prejudices, or participating in any public excitement on the defendant's case—that he felt it to be his duty as counsel to give this caution, and meant not to be personal or disrespectful in the least.—Therefore, he thought the Senate ought to be wary and distrustful of themselves, when party spirit was so rife every where in this State, and throughout the country, and discard all personal sectarian or party prejudice, for that prejudice would sometimes course through honest minds as insensibly as the blood did through the veins silently and warmly; or as insensibly as the atmosphere through the lungs." Here he was again called to order by the Speaker, on the grounds that a discussion of party feeling was out of order. The counsel immediately took his seat.

Senator Wilson then arose to the question of order, and stated that he did not perceive how the counsel was out of order, and that it seemed to him impossible that he could do justice to his client, unless such latitude of remark was allowed him. The Speaker called Mr. Wilson to order, and he took his seat. Senator Biggs next arose to the question of order, stating that he did not perceive that the counsel's remarks were out of order. The Speaker called him to order, unless he meant to appeal from the decision of the Chair, and if he did, he must reduce his point of Order to writing. Mr. Biggs did so, and read it aloud to the Speaker, who remarked, that he would write down his point of order himself. Having written it, and read it to the Senate, it was this—"The chair decides that the counsel for Mr. Ennett must confine himself to the rules prescribed for the government of the Senate in the discussion of the question before the House, and that it was not in order *to refer to, or discuss the state of parties that divides the country.*"

The excited manner of the Speaker—his having changed the grounds of his decision—and the remarks of the counsel showing that he was improperly interrupted by the Speaker—satisfied the undersigned, that justice could not be done to Mr. Ennett's defence, unless that freedom of debate was allowed his counsel, which in no other tribunal before have they known it to be denied, and the necessity for which they think the sequel to this trial has fully shown; for, the fact is now before the world, that whilst the whole Senate of both parties, recorded their votes in favor of the first resolution, *only his political opponents*, [*by a strict party vote,*] *voted his guilt and expulsion*, and that AT LAST, this dreadful degradation of a man, [of unblemished character,] of his family and constituency, was only accomplished by the *casting vote of the Speaker.*

The enormity of the charge against Mr. Ennett; its enduring character; its blasting effect upon all connected with him; the honor of the State; and above all, the *important fact* that no *appeal* could lie, from the decision of the Senate, *demanded* the most unprejudiced and dispassionate enquiry, and free discussion of his cause.

Therefore, we most solemnly protest against the conviction and expulsion of Mr. Ennett, as a dangerous precedent, which in the ever-changing fortunes of party, renders every public man's character insecure—because we believe he had not a fair and impartial trial—because we believe the whole strength of evidence was in favor of *his innocence*, and because he was deprived of the free liberty of counsel, and a dangerous blow has thus been given to the *inestimable privilege of freedom of debate.*

Whitmel Stallings,	*Larkin Stowe,*
W. A. Jeffreys,	*Asa Biggs,*
Geo. W. Thompson,	*Owen Holmes,*
Thos. N. Cameron,	*Robert Melvin,*
Robert H. Hester,	*C. Etheridge,*
Thos. I. Pasteur,	*John Walker,*
Geo. D. Boyd,	*James Tomlinson,*
Jno. H. Drake, Jr.	*E. G. Speight,*
John Reich,	*E. C. Gavin,*
John Exum,	*J. K. Hill,*
Geo. C. Eaton,	*L. A. Gwynn,*
Louis D. Wilson,	*W. N. Edwards*

RALEIGH, Jan'y 4, 1845.

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 17, 1845.

Adjournment.

The Legislature of North Carolina adjourned *sine die* on Thursday last, the 9th inst., after a Session of 53 days.

Captions.

We shall publish the Captions to the Acts and Resolutions, passed at the recent Session of the Legislature, in our next number.

Public Documents.

We take pleasure in returning our thanks to the Hon. W. H. Haywood, for the receipt of the President's Message, with the accompanying voluminous documents.

The Protest.

We call the attention of our readers to the protest of the Democratic Senators, against the course pursued by the Senate, in the case of the Senator from Onslow, Mr. Ennett, (see first page.) The paper is ably drawn, and its perusal by the thinking and unprejudiced of all parties, cannot fail to produce on the mind, the conclusion that the Federal Senators have pursued Mr. Ennett with a ruthless and demoniac spirit, for which no parallel can be found in the annals of any State in the Union. We ask our friends—we ask all to read it, and to read it calmly and dispassionately. When they have done so, we ask them to pass it around to their neighbors, that the people of North Carolina may see—may know—the "ways and means" to which the Federalists are capable of resorting, when a point is to be made on the political chess board.

Uncle Sam and the Wilmington Rail Road Company.

For some time past, the good citizens of Wilmington have been living in a state of considerable suspense, with regard to whether their Mail matter from the North should be henceforth transported to their doors every day, over the Rail Road; or whether said Mail, after the performance of an erratic and somewhat excentric excursion *via* Raleigh and Fayetteville, shall be received by them from the latter place, Horse and Sulky wise, three times a week. And, although we still receive it daily the usual way, the matter is not yet settled, and speculation is as rife as ever. Here let us say, as we have on former occasions said, that we deprecate, and, had we the power, we would put an unqualified and unconditional veto on any change from the present arrangement But, as we have not, we must, we suppose, await, with what patience we may, the final denoument of the controversy now pending between Mr. Wickliffe and the directors of the Company. The state of that controversy, at present, so far as we can gather, briefly stated, is this: The Company has resolved that it will no longer transport the Mail, unless the Department increases the compensation. This resolution, it has communicated to the Department. The Department replies by insisting that there exists a firm and binding contract between itself and the Company, by which the latter agreed, in '43, to carry the Mail for four years, commencing on the 1st of January, '44, at a certain stipulated time, (32 hours one way and 30 the other,) and for a certain stipulated remuneration, (75,000 dollars per annum.) The Company, if we are rightly informed, denies the existence of such a contract. The Attorney General, Mr. Nelson, we understand, has given his opinion, that the Contract exists and is valid. Mr. Tyler, the Special Agent of the Department, has been here, and has had a conference with the Directors. The latter, we understand, have determined that they are willing to submit the whole matter to the Attorney General and some other distinguished lawyer to be named by themselves, and if it be determined by them, that a bona fide Contract is in being, then they will abide by it at all hazards. But if it is determined otherwise, then they will insist, as we think they have a right to do, on further compensation.—Whether the Post-Master General will accede to the proposition of the Directors, we cannot say. We are inclined to believe, and we sincerely hope, that the matter may be arranged to the satisfaction of both parties.

Since writing the above, we see from the Charleston "Courier," that a memorial, very lengthy, and couched in strong language, has been forwarded from that place, to the Post-Master General, remonstrating against any change in the present mode of transporting the great Southern Mail.

Burgess S. Gaither.

Our readers cannot well forget the dust that was kicked up by the Federal presses during the last campaign, because James K. Polk, the now President elect, did'nt receive a *unanimous* vote of thanks when retiring from the Speakership of the House of Representatives. He did receive a vote of thanks, however. How stands it with Gaither, the Whig Speaker of the Senate of North Carolina? Why, on retiring his ears were not greeted by even an *un-unanimous* vote of thanks. He received no testimony of respect in this way whatever. The Register well observes that he Democrats, in electing Col. Gaither, 'caught a Tartar." Yes, they did catch a man, who, as the sequel has shown, was willing to, aye, and did, sacrifice every thing that is noble and generous,—every thing that is just and equitable in the human breast at the unholy shrine of party. But let him pass. He must be deeply enough mortified when he reflects that he is the first Speaker, so far as our memory serves us, who has left the "presiding Chair" in North Carolina, without even a resolution of thanks for the manner in which he has filled that responsible situation.

After the Election.

Now that the din of battle has died away on the ear—now that the rage of the great political contest which has been sweeping over the country has, in a great measure, subsided, let us see what the people of other lands think of the manner in which that great political battle has been decided.—Our readers cannot but remember how vociferously and incessantly the Federal press throughout the whole length and breadth of the country labored to create the impression that England was in the field against Mr. Clay—that British Gold was pouring into the country to be used against the Federal party. Now the Whigs, at least the intelligent portion of them, *knew* that this was all stuff—that it was a mean and unworthy attempt to create political capital at the expense of truth and fair dealing. When they put forth this gross and foul "Roorback" to the world, they were well aware that the feelings, the wishes and the hopes of the aristocracy of England—not only of England, but of all Europe—were deeply enlisted on behalf of its kindred principles, as shadowed forth in the *late* modern Whig party. But their game was desperate, and they played it with a corresponding recklessness. For some days past, we have been reading in our exchange papers, the "opinions of the English press on the Election of Mr. Polk." We perused them with a deep interest, and wish that the limits of the "Journal" could enable us to spread them before our readers at length. Below, however, we give an extract from the "London Times," which may be taken as a fair sample of the whole:

From the London Times.

Of Mr. Polk we know nothing, except that he has achieved a triumph over the most able and respectable man in the Union, although he was scarcely more known in that Union a few months ago, than he now is in Europe. He has not been chosen for his past services, or his political experience, or for civil eloquence, or for military fame; for these qualities would doubtless long ago have brought him within our notice, if he had possessed them or any of them. But the less of personal greatness or influence he could boast of, the better was he fitted to answer the expectations of his adherents. Whatever he may turn out to be hereafter, we can only judge of him at present as the delegate or instrument of the passions by which he has been thus strangely raised into this conspicuous position. As such, then, we must remark with no ordinary concern, that with the single exception of the tariff question, on which he is pledged to a more liberal commercial policy than his opponent, his election to this important office is the triumph of every thing that is worst over every thing that is best in the United States of America. It is a victory gained by the south over the north,—by the slave States over the free—by the partisans of the annexation of Texas over its opponents—by the adventurous and unscrupulous democracy of the new States, and the foreign population in those States, over the more austere and dignified Republicanism of New England.

Surely the man who penned that paragraph must have been reading the ebolitions of coon oratory, published during the campaign that is just at an end. The "*Times*" is one of the ablest journals in Europe, and it is the organ of the aristocracy of England—the sworn champion and defender of "legitimacy." The tone of the extract, our readers will perceive, is very similar to that of the aristocratic organs on this side of the Atlantic. "It is a triumph of every thing that is worst over every thing that is best in the United States of America," says the tory journal of England. How similar to the language now found in the mouths of its aristocratic brethren, the Federal lordlings of the new World. Yes, the peculiar classes, the "peculiar decency," both here and in England, know and feel that the elevation of Mr. Polk and the triumph of the people, has put an extinguisher upon their long cherished hopes of establishing in Republican America, an artificial aristocracy, similar to that which is at once the oppression and disgrace of the European monarchies.

Annexation in Texas

The following which we clip from the La Grange Intelligencer, a Texan paper, will shew our readers the spirit in which the election of Polk and Dallas was received in that country. The people of Texas, are still yearning for the arrival of that period, when they will again be permitted to range themselves beneath the broad folds of the flag of the Union:

☞ *Fire the Cannons—ring the Bells—blow the Bugles, and let all shout Huzza, Huzza—POLK and DALLAS are elected!*

The day of ballotting has passed, and the glad tidings of the entire success of the Democratic Texan ticket has laid in silent political slumber, the English and Abolition "Coon" or Whig ticket, by a large vote.

The voice of the people has spoken in a tone stronger and louder than Heaven's artillery, and they have said to the whigs, aristocrats and abolitionists, all combined, "You have been weighed in the balances and found wanting." Amen, say we to this; and in doing so we but echo the true sentiments of the Texan democracy. Yet we know that English gold and meditation have long been held out as winning inducements; still when the question is to be decided, "will you return to the arms of your mother country, and let the proud Eagle of Liberty hover over you and your posterity," or "will you form an alliance with sympathetic England, whose Lion will receive and protect you and your offspring, as the lion does the lamb." Look at the matter and who will be found that does not respond: Annexation to the United States—if not death before an alliance with any monarchy.

CONGRESS.

Under this head, we have little to say in addition to what we said last week.—The Texas question is still the question of questions. The House of Representatives in Committee of the Whole, have been for some days past, and is up to the present moment, engaged in an able, animated and occasionally acrimonious discussion of this great measure. Several plans have been introduced, for the purpose of effecting annexation; but which of them will be finally adopted, we are unable to say. Many speeches have been made on the subject, by both Whigs and Democrats. Some of them by young members. We wish our limits would permit us to give the speech of Mr. Owen, from Indiana. He is both a young man, and a young member, we believe, but the eloquent and powerful appeals which he offered to the House in behalf of this great measure, would do honor to any man, old or young, in that House. His speech throughout, is argumentative, as well as eloquent. We insert his closing remarks, which we think will cause (if it has the same effect upon others as upon ourself,) the pulse of every Southern freeman to throb with increased animation and rapidity.

Say that we remain inactive and neutral, and suffer things to take their course. What happens? Just at this moment Mexico is embroiled at home But her civil wars are ever of short duration. And to Texas it matters little which of the barbarians triumph.—They have both, like Hannibal at the altar, sworn eternal enmity to her. They vie with each other in protestations of zeal. Death and destruction to the Texians!—that, even now, is the theme of every despatch, the burden of every proclamation. The victor, be he Paredes or Santa Anna, is pledged to carry out, without delay, in all its barbarity, the menaced invasion. To sustain and give brilliancy to newly-gotten power, he must redeem his pledge. Imagine the sequel! The Rio Bravo is crossed. Another league, and a ruffian soldiery—their swords yet wet with the blood of their countrymen—enter the doomed land.—Must I call up before you, the scenes that are to ensue? Cruel, at best, and terrible, is the trade of war! But a war of extermination! A war, where the eye pities not! where the sword spares not! where the command is to save alive none that breathe! Conquerors, even in the flush of victory, have wept over a field of battle, where the strong man died, his weapon in his hand, the frown of defiance yet unfaded from his brow. But a field of slaughter, indiscriminate slaughter, slaughter of the defenceless, the unresisting!—a field, where mingle, defiled in dust and gore, the white locks of venerable age, and the fair soft hair of unoffending childhood! Think—think what it is—this carnage of a nation, without distinction of age, of condition—there is yet more—of SEX!—Do you remember the words of the Dramatist?

"The man who lays his hand upon a woman,
Save in the way of kindness, is a wretch,
Whom 'twere base flattery to call a coward!"

And is is woman—it is that gentle being whom the desert lion himself is said to pity and to spare—it is the young mother—her infant charge sheltered in her arms—it is the wife and mother, fleeing to rescue her person from the pollution of a brutal banditti—to save the child of her bosom from their murderous steel—it is even she, to adopt, in all their cold official atrocity, the words of the decree of blood, who, if she be "rash enough to fly"—at the sight of this approaching horde of assassins—is to be "pursued until taken, or put to death!" And what then? The report of these deeds of crime and shame is to come to us across the Sabine. The story of each succeeding brutality is to sink down, in all its damning details, into the hearts of our people. The South, with her fiery pulse and her hot chivalry, is to hear it. The West, with her fearless spirit and her quick sympathies, is to hear it. The North—yes, the North, less quickly roused, yet bearing, under her snow, a warm heart of pity—is to hear it. And, when the shadow of these deeds of darkness has settled down, like a pall over the entire land, I ask it yet again, what then?—"It is no concern of ours. Let them perish!" Will that be the language—that the spirit—of young America? I—but her adopted child—even I dare, in this, to answer for her. No, no, a thousand times no! We may turn over here the leaves of musty volumes, we may quote black letter within these walls, in proof, that it is our bounden duty to stand passively by, without an effort to save, without a protest to avert, and see our brethren of Texas, their wives and their little ones, butchered before our eyes. See if the People will not make the case their own! We have not yet, in this hemisphere, reached the age of placid indifference. A nation's early youth, like man's, is full of warm and generous impulse. You will see it! Mark what the decision of this nation will be! That we have a right to interfere. I tell you, no!—other than that will be her language—that we have no right to hold back! There is a law more holy, far more imperative than the law of the statute book—the unwritten law of the human heart—that law, which taught the Samaritan that *he* was the neighbor of him who fell among thieves. And that law, speaking from the hearts of a young and noble people, will declare to us, that if we pass by on the other side, and abandon our neighbors of Texas to their fate, ours is the crime, ours the scandal, ours, before the world, the shame! And so it is! When we sit tamely down under threats like these—when mercy and courage are so quenched within us, that we suffer, unprotested, outrage thus infamous on the law of nature of nations—outrage, we are expressly told, that is to spread its crimson stain even to its very borders—then let our fair national escutcheon trail, shame-stained, in the dust; we are not worthy to give its broad folds to the free and gentle breeze of Heaven!

I speak warmly, sir, I feel warmly. Who may touch on subjects like that with a quiet pulse? Yet do I place my confidence in an appeal to sober judgment, not to hasty passion. I but ask you, to look into the future before you act. That is the part of wisdom. I but ask you, to examine, step by step, the issue of the policy which the friends of peace at any price would have us pursue. I ask you, to reflect, whether, in taking those steps, we shall be sustained by those who sent us here. I put to you the question: will our constituents be satisfied, in the present attitude of Mexico, with apathetic inaction, tame indifference, stoical neutrality? Each one must answer that question for himself. I can but say, that it is not *my* judgment of our people. I have found them neither cold nor passionless. And they must be both, if they demanded not that now, even at the threshhold of these menaced atrocities, while yet the assassin's sword is undrawn, their government should interpose (as it has interposed) in the name of outraged humanity, in the name of violated law, its solemn protest against them. And should that protest prove unavailing, and the butchery, in very deed proceed, the spirit of their fathers must be dead within them, if they grudged their treasure or their blood, should both be needed, to arrest Mexican barbarity.

North Carolina Legislature.

IN SENATE.

January 4.

[From the "Standard" of the 8th inst., we take the following account of the proceedings of this day and Monday, in the Senate, touching the Protest offered by the Democratic Senators in Mr. Ennett's case:]

In the *Senate*, on Saturday the 4th instant, Mr. Biggs presented the Protest of the twenty-four democratic Senators against the Resolutions to expel the Senator from Onslow, and demanded, according to the rights secured by the 45th section of the Constitution, that it be entered upon the Journals of the Senate. The Protest was read. Mr. Shepard then rose and spoke at length against the Protest, and against the right of Senators to enter *that* Protest upon the Journals. In the course of his remarks he alluded to what *he* considered the "unfortunate blunder" committed by the friends of Mr. Ennett in voting his certificate a forgery, and then voting to retain him in his seat. To this it was replied, by both Mr. Biggs and Dr. Cameron, that though the friends of Mr. Ennett admitted a forgery, they believed *him* to be innocent—that it was perpetrated without his knowledge or concurrence—and that therefore they voted against expelling him. The "unfortunate blunder," continued Dr. Cameron, was on the other side, for the Federalists had voted that a forgery had been committed—that Mr. Ennett was the guilty person, but were nevertheless content, as the Journals would show, to associate with him as Senators, after a reprimand from the Speaker. Not for the wealth of all the ladies, continued Dr. C., would I have upon my soul the responsibility some gentlemen have!

Mr. Waddell then took up the Protest, and argued the points in it at considerable length, and in the course of his remarks, said it not only perverted the fact as they occurred, but contained foul falsehoods against himself and his associates. He argued that it was no protest, because it did not state the reasons *succinctly*, and also that it was disrespectful, and ought not therefore to go upon the Journals. Dr. Cameron said he had signed the Protest with a conscientious belief that it was true.—He had heretofore and now disavowed all intention to be disrespectful, or to impugn the motives of Senators, but as the Senator from Orange seemed to be particularly excited, and as he had pronounced certain things in the Protest a foul falsehood, he would tell that gentleman that if the cap fitted him he might wear it.

The Speaker at length decided that as the Constitution made no special provision as to the manner in which or the channel through which a Protest should be put upon the Journal, and as he was not bound to assume the responsibility of accepting or rejecting it, he would put it to the vote of the Senate, and thus obtain advice upon the matter. Mr. Dockery demanded the yeas and nays. Believing that the Senate had no right to entertain the question, most of the democratic Senators retired from their seats, and all of them declined to vote; but twenty-three Senators—all the Federalists, except Mr. Hargrave—voted in the negative. The vote was then announced, but the Speaker said nothing. At length Gen. Wilson rose and respectfully suggested to the chair that less than a quorum had voted; but the chair, instead of announcing the fact, and stating that the responsibility of accepting or rejecting the Protest was, according to his own admissions, still upon himself, told Senator Wilson that he would *hear* him upon that point! Was the like ever *heard* of before?

The Speaker made up the following decision and ordered it to be entered upon the Journal of Saturday. We quote from the Journal:

"Mr. Biggs presented a paper signed by himself and twenty-three other Senators, purporting to be a Protest against the proceedings of the Senate in the case of William Ennett, the Senator from Onslow, which he sent to the Clerk's table with the request that it be entered upon the Journal. The paper was read to the Senate by the Clerk. The Speaker, upon objections being raised by Mr. Shepard, entertained the opinion that it contained disrespectful matter impugning the character of himself and a large number of the members of the Senate; and believing that the Senate should permit nothing to go upon its Journals that cast censure upon its decision or its members, submitted the question to the decision of the Senate. Upon this question Mr. Dockery demanded the yeas and nays, which was seconded. The Speaker then put the qustion, shall the paper be entered upon the Journal of the Senate? Whereupon a large number of Senators retired without the bar of the Senate, but remained within the chamber, and others declined answering to their names. On ascertaining the result it was found that no one voted in the affirmative, and twenty-three in the negative. *Question decided in the negative.*"

Question decided in the negative by whom? By the Senate? How decided by the Senate? Can less than a quorum decide upon any matter? Can twenty-three members refuse to *pass* laws, or *make* laws? But it may be answered, the question was decided by the Speaker. Then, why was it not so stated on the Journal? But the Constitution is above both the Speaker and the Senate; and that gives to any member "liberty to dissent from, and protest against any act or resolve which he may think injurious to the public or any individual, and to have the *reasons* of his dissent entertained on the Journals." *Who*, we again ask, violated this sacred provision of the Constitution? In our opinion *it has been violated*—the answer to our question is with the Speaker and his federal associates.

In the Senate on the same day, Mr. Gwynn, from the Committee on Propositions and Grievances, reported on the petitions of the citizens of Rutherford, and also of Orange, praying for new counties, and asked to be discharged from their further consideration. The Committee was discharged accordingly. Mr. Dockery introduced a bill to revive and continue in force the charter of the Raleigh and Columbia Rail Road Company; and Mr. Tayloe from the Committee raised for that purpose, recommended an appropriation of one thousand dollars to purchase furniture for the residence of the Governor. The bill to consolidate and amend the acts heretofore passed about Common Schools occupied the remainder of the day. The Senate refused to appoint a Superintendant of Common Schools for the State. The bill was amended and passed its second reading.

In the House, on Saturday, the political Resolutions in relation to the fourth Instalment passed their third reading—yeas 65, nays 49. A motion was made to reconsider the vote by which was rejected the bill to change the location of the Court House of Lincoln, whereupon Mr. Lord moved to lay the motion on the table until the 4th March, which was done—ayes 61, noes 46. The bill to create new counties by the names of Wilkins and Blakeley were read and rejected.—Mr. Cherry, from the Committee to whom the matter had been referred, reported unfavorable on the Resolution heretofore introduced by Mr. Shepard to divide the surplus profits in the Bank of the State; and said Report was laid on the Table.

In the *Senate*, on Monday the 6th instant, as soon as the Journals of Saturday had been read, Col. Biggs rose and alluded to the decision of the Speaker contained therein, and asked, as a matter of justice to himself and his associates, that their Protest presented on a former day, might also be entered on the Journals, in order that it, together with the decision of the Chair, might go down for the inspection of posterity: The Journals charged the signers of the Protest with having used language disrespectful to the Senate, and with having moreover impugned the character of the Speaker and a large number of the members, and it was therefore but just and fair that the Protest itself should be spread upon the Journals, in order that all men might see both sides of the question, and judge for themselves. The Speaker refused to entertain the motion; whereupon Senator Wilson moved to strike out the last sentence in the decision of the Chair—"*question decided in the negative.*" Gen. Wilson sustained his motion by a clear and able argument, in the course of which he snowed that the question had not been decided by the Senate, inasmuch as a quorum had failed to vote, and that, no matter how many Senators might be *present*, the decision would be the same if they refused to vote. He was replied to by Messrs. Waddell and Shepard. Mr. Boyden also addressed the Senate. He should vote for striking out, because, according to parliamentary usage, he thought the question put by the Speaker was not properly *a question*—it being merely an appeal on his part to members for advice. That advice could be given in any way, and it was immaterial whether the yeas and nays were called or not. Mr. Edwards next addressed the Senate, and never did we hear a more thrilling or powerful speech. He contended for the high and sacred constitutional right. That right was above the Speaker—above all rules of order—above the Senate itself. It was not for the Speaker to say whether a member or members should protest—he could only revise and correct the Journals—he could neither control nor make them. And who was to be the judge? The Speaker? The majority, against whose act the protest was sought to be made? If so—if the party protested against could alter or modify the "*reasons*" contained in the protest—if the Speaker could do it—the protest itself together with its reasons would be worthless—would speak only the language of those who modified or altered it. Could this have been the intention of the framers of the Constitution? He warned Senators to look forward to the strifes, and bickerings, and party excitements of the years to come. This precedent would be caught up, and it might be used to crush all freedom and manly independence. If Senators on the other side desired it they could enter a counter protest, and thus the world and posterity would see both, and form their judgments upon both.

The Hon. Mr. Clingman.

This is the celebrated gentleman, who not only voted with John Q. Adams for the abolition of the rule which prohibited the reception of abolition petitions in the House of Representatives, but actually made a speech in favor of said abolition, at the last session of Congress. And he, too, a representative of slave-holding North Carolina!! Well, this same said Mr. Clingman, some days ago, being, as we supposed, overcharged with genius and ——— steam, got up to make a speech on the Texas question, but instead of so doing, he consumed his hour (the time allowed for speaking, by the rules of the House) in a foul and abusive tirade against the Democratic party, East, West, North and South—about the election frauds which the Democrats practised—the lies they told—the votes they manufactured, &c., not forgetting to lug in the "Onslow" affair When he got through, Mr. Yancey obtained the floor. The way Mr. Yancey excoriated "the hero of the western reserve," was curious. How we should like to have heard it. We give that portion of Mr. Yancey's remarks, which were directed to the "gentleman from North Carolina." We know our readers will peruse them with interest. We learn from our exchange papers, that Mr. Clingman thinks the remarks personal, and has called for an explanation.

The correspondent of the Charleston Courier says, that both of these gentlemen had taken the cars at Washington, for Baltimore, with a view to fight a duel. We don't know, but we predict there will be no "powder burnt." The following is the extract of the speech:

We form our estimate sir, of persons we have never seen; and I was not, therefore, astonished at this expose of the head and heart of the representative from North Carolina. In the country I represent, he is looked upon as a betrayer of the trust reposed in his hands. But I do confess to some astonishment, when I heard that representative exulting in his triumph over those brother representatives from the South, whose most strenuous efforts could not retain the 25th rule, and attributing *to their silence* on its repeal motives which every honorable man among them spurns with scorn, and which could only have found prompting in the heart of one who had given a stab to the institutions of his own land, and wears the garb of its enemy. Such an exulting cry over our failure to retain one barrier erected for the preservation of our property and institutions, is an insult to us in our defeat, which merits the scorn and execration of every honest heart in the South. And even with the estimate of that representative which I had, I was somewhat surprised to hear him recount, with such apparent glee, what he termed the dishonesty of the Senate of North Carolina. Upon the merits of the case I can pass no verdict. But if it was as represented, would not a truly honorable heart and high-toned intellect, have shrunk from dragging unnecessarily, and with such apparent gusto, the disgrace of his native State, which he in part represented, before the assembled wisdom of the nation? It is said that the wild deer of the West, will turn and gore a wounded companion to death. But it is a brutal instinct; and man shrinks from laying bare the failings of his family. And what does such conduct deserve? I will not determine, but will refer the representative (if ever he reads such a book) to that portion of the Bible, where Noah having fallen naked in his tent, drunk with wine, his son Ham exposed and ridiculed him to his other brothers. They took a garment, and, backing up to the sleeping parent, cast it over him—a mantle of charity to conceal his situation from prying eyes. And Noah, on awaking, cursed Ham, that he should be the servant of servants throughout all time: and fearfully has that curse stuck to his race, who even now dwell in the tents of Shem and Japhet pitched on these shores.—How the people of North Carolina will view the conduct of their representative on this occasion, I cannot say; but one thing is certain: that if the spirit of that pure and great patriot, Nathaniel Macon, had been hovering in this hall during the exhibition of the party malignity and unseemly slurs made upon the Old North State, and could have been susceptible of an earthly feeling, that feeling would have been one of unmitigated disgust. I shall be pardoned, then, by this House, if I do not follow into the sinks and purlieus of party, the representative from North Carolina, and shall address myself to the question before us.

Misery.

"The one-half of the world don't know what the other is about." This is an old saying, but it is as true as it is old. Little do the nine-tenths of the people of this happy land know the extent to which they are blest by Heaven. Little do they know how infinitely superior the circumstances and situation of the most indigent amongst them are to those of the great masses, the laboring classes in other countries. The Bishop of Lodi, who had been reduced by successive strokes of misfortune, to the most indigent and distressing circumstances, but who, under all his trials and tribulations, was observed always to be cheerful and happy, was asked, on one occasion by a friend, how it was possible that he could appear so cheerful and contented under so many sad reverses of fortune.—The reply of the Bishop was, "By making a good use of my eyes; by looking around me, and seeing how many there are, whose sad fate is even worse than my own, I think I ought to be cheerful, and thankful too, to a kind and overruling Providence." If many of our countrymen would do as the Bishop Lodi did; if they would make a good use of their eyes, we think our ears would not be so constantly greeted with complaints of hard times—the difficulty of getting along in the world, &c. In illustration of what we have been saying, we will present our readers with some extracts from English papers, describing the misery—the almost utter destitution of the laboring classes in England, that land of boasted pride and wealth.—The picture drawn, is so odious and revolting to the sensibilities of the human heart, and is so entirely without even the approach to a parallel in our own favored land, that we doubt not but that it will require, on the part of most of our readers, a stretch of their faith to believe its correctness. It is true, nevertheless. The following are extracts from English papers; we regret that our limits will not permit us to extend them:

The most harrowing descriptions were given by some of the visitors of the scenes they had witnessed. 'The case of distress,' says Dr. Smiles, (editor of the Reeds Times,) 'of extreme distress that had come under his notice that morning, had harrowed up his very soul. (Hear, hear.) There was one case which he would particularly mention. He had noted down the name, and he was sure, if any doubts existed, individuals might satisfy themselves as to the correctness of the statements. At the end of Brooke street, there was a small cellar dwelling, nine feet by twelve, into which they were introduced by the enumerator.

The dwelling was so considerably beneath the street, that only half of the window was above it. It was a damp, disagreeable, ill-lighted, ill-aired den. [Hear, hear.] In that apartment, they found three families, consisting of sixteen individuals, nine who slept in it every night. [Sensation.] There were four adults and twelve children. Six individuals constituting one family, slept upon a litter of straw, huddled together, not like human beings, not even like animals, for their situation was nothing to be compared to the comfort of our dogs and horses in our stables. [Hear, hear.] Other four or five slept on a bed of shavings, and the remaining five slept on another miserable bed in the apartment. When they entered, the poor mother was weeping, her infant was on her knee in the last stage of a fatal disease, dying without any medical assistance. [Sensation.] The family were entirely destitute, no means of subsistence, no weekly earnings, no parish relief. [Hear, hear.] 'That was one instance' We fear Leeds may stand for a sample of nearly every town in the manufacturing districts. Winter is rapidly advancing on a population without employment and without property, what they had having been parted with in order to supply their most pressing wants. It was stated too, by Dr. Smiles, that "the small grocers were failing and becoming bankrupts in large numbers. Many were not able to pay their debts. This, again, acted on middle class men in a higher condition of life; and he could state, what most of them perhaps knew, that a large number of the first class of tradesmen have recently become bankrupts."

The following is an extract from a letter giving an account of the distress among the working classes, prevailing at Stockport:

"All the other trades are equally suffering. Such is the extreme starvation point to which they are reduced, that their wives are to be seen begging from door to door, or gathering the disgusting offals that are to be met with in the streets. Meat and water are a luxury which few can boast of, and as for fire, whole houses are without a spark. Last week upwards of two hundred fresh men turned out for wages, and there is every reason to fear, that, ere long, that number will be frightfully increased. The constant cry of the men, is, 'Are we to die of starvation, or see our children fall before our faces from hunger, while plenty abounds in the land?' The situation of the female beggars all description—naked, shivering with cold, and faint from hunger, they are parading the streets, and imploring with tears and supplications, assistance for themselves and their famishing children."

BLANKS,

Of every description may be had at the office of the "*Journal*," as cheap as can be procured in the State, for cash. Any blanks wanted, and not on hand, will be printed at he shortest possible notice.

For the Wilmington Journal.

CLINTON, Jan. 7th, 1845.

Dear Sir: By inserting the following communication in your columns, you will oblige a true friend to Literature.

—

Classical and English Male and Female School at Clinton, Sampson County.

The Academy at which the above school is taught, is situated in a pleasant grove, about an eighth of a mile north of the village. The building is neat in its appearance, very comfortable at all seasons of the year, and well suited for the purpose to which it is applied. The apartment in which the school is taught, is divided into two rows of desks and benches, one of which is appropriated to the male, and the other to the female portion of its Scholars. By this means they are kept separate from each other, which, together with the strict eye of the teacher, who is present throughout the day, would obviate any objection which might be urged against its mixed character.

But however great the other advantages may be, with which this school is endowed, the greatest most certainly consists in its being taught by the Reverend Molcolm C. Coneley. He has ever maintained a moral and religious character, which would defy the strictest scrutiny, and his intellectual abilities are undisputed and indisputable. He is thoroughly acquainted with the studies which he professes to teach, his main design being to prepare students for admission into the Freshman class of the University. The exercises of the day are open and closed with prayer, and the greatest care is taken to inculcate the principles of morality, as well as of learning, into the minds of the youth, who are committed to his charge.

An examination was held on the 20th of December last, to the great satisfaction of all who attended. It plainly shews that the teacher was not to be ranked among the number of those who think that scholarship consists in having gone over a great deal, but in having learned what was gone over, well. And consequently his scholars do not repeat their lessons mechanically, from their text-books, as is too often the case, but are made understandingly to explain the principles which are involved. In short, we may safely say, that this is superior to any school which has heretofore been taught in this place. And we heartily recommend it to those who wish their children to be well grounded in the rudiments of a liberal education, especially as it is undoubtedly one of the healthiest locations in the Southern part of the State.

Connected with the above, is a musical department, in which instruction is given upon the Guitar and Piano Forte, by Mr. Charles Petersilie, who is a perfect master of the science which he professes to teach. We would say in conclusion, that we are happy to see that old Sampson is beginning to appreciate the advantages of learning—that she is arousing from the lethargy in which she has so long slumbered, and that the time will soon arrive, when she will no more deserve the name of Rip Van Winkle among her sister counties, than old North Carolina among her sister States of the Union.

A TRUE FRIEND OF LITERATURE.

From the Globe.

Promptitude and Action.

If other evidence were wanting of the interference of Great Britain in the concerns of this country as regards its relations with Texas, we have it in the subjoined letter, which (although written, as will be seen from its context, in the interchange of friendly correspondence not for publication) contains information of such vital interest to the country, that we cannot hesitate to throw it before the public. The venerable patriot from whose pen it comes, will, we feel assured, pardon the liberty we take, when he sees, in the article copied from the London Times, what vast combinations in Europe are contemplated to give effect to the influence now at work in Texas:

HERMITAGE, January 1, 1845.

My Dear Mr. Blair:—I cannot forbear, on this first day of the year 1845, to let you know that I am still in the land of the living, altho' greatly afflicted and debilitated. My whole family join me in kind salutations to you and yours, wishing you the joys of the season.—May you all live to see many happy new years.

I observe that you have before Congress too many joint resolutions for the reannexation of Texas. This argues want of unanimity in the democracy upon this great national & most important subject. I have just received from Maj. Donelson, a letter dated at Washington, in Texas, from which I would infer, that if Congress expect to annex Texas to the U. S., they must act speedily, or it will be found to be beyond our grasp. The rejection of the advance of Texas has given offence to some, and a handle to others to press the liberal propositions of England upon the Texians, together with the splendid view of Texas independence, growing into a vast Republic, in time to embrace not only the limits of Texas, but all the domain once Montezuma's. This view, to ambitious aspirants, added to the guaranties of England of her independence, and the loan of large sums for ten years, based upon a Treaty that English manufactures shall be free of duty, is gaining a party in Texas. General Houston is still the leading star; and his influence alone can be counted upon to resist the present influence of England and its increasing power. How long this influence of England can be successfully withstood in Texas, is becoming a very questionable matter. I have taken a view of the whole ground, giving to all information its due weight, and I say to you, that, unless Congress acts upon this subject promptly, Texas will be beyond our grasp, and lost to the United States forever, unless regained by the sword. What will be the situation of our country, with British manufactures introduced duty free into Texas? Comment is unnecessary.

I hazard nothing in saying that, if the present Congress do not act promptly upon this subject, the next will not have the power.—The consent of Texas cannot then be obtained. Great Britain will have laid the lion's paw upon her, and bound her by treaty.

I am exhausted; but, from Major Donelson's letter, and other sources of information, the danger of losing Texas seemed so imminent, that, although feeble, I could not forbear to say this much to you, that you might communicate it to my friends. May God bless you and yours.

ANDREW JACKSON.

CHARLESTON MARKET—Jan. 11.

Cotton.—The receipts of Uplands continue to be moderate. During the past week, they have been by Rail Roads 2305 bales, by water 3798 bales, and by wagons 100 bales; total 6203 bales. Exported in same time to Great Britain 3877 bales, to Genoa 500 bales, and coastwise 742 bales, making a grand total of 5119 bales, leaving on hand a shipping stock of 39225 bales, exclusive of 2187 bales on shipboard not cleared. We continue our last quotations of Liverpool Classifications:—

Inferior and ordinary,	3¾ a 4½
Midling a midling fair,	4½ a 5
Fair a fully fair,	5⅛ a 5½

Rice.—The market for this article remains on the whole very steady, although occasionally there is somewhat of a fluctuation either in the demand or prices. The transactions of the past week amount to about 2000 bbls. at the following particulars—78 bbls. at $3; 44, $2 15-16; 610, $2¾ a $2 13-16; 406, $2 11-16; 626, $2⅝; 162, $2 7-16 a $2½.

Rough Rice.—The receipts of the week amount to about 75,000 bushels, of which the following sales have been effected—22,000 bushels at 80 c'ts; 8,000 bushels at 78 cents; 13,000 at 75 cents, and 1,100 bushels of Southern growth at 66 c'ts.

Groceries—Sugars.—The arrivals from New Orleans during the past week, amounting to 459 hhds. have still farther depressed prices, and we have accordingly reduced our quotations. The sales have reached about 150 hhds. within their limits by private contract, a sale at auction advertised for 100 hhds., was stopped after 5 hhds. being bid in at $5½; 22 hhds. of the old crop at the same time selling for $4¾ a 5, and 2 hhds. Muscovadoes at $5½.—We perceive for the present no prospect of a favorable change in the article.

Coffee.—The sale at auction of 2,800 bags Rio was well attended, and considering the general depression under which the article has labored for a considerable time past, the prices obtained were considered reasonably fair, ranging from 6¾ a 7 cents, and averaging over 6½ cents.

Molasses.—The arrivals of the week consist of 425 bbls. New Orleans, of which a part was taken from the wharf at 23½ a 24 cents. The article however is rather dull and exhibits a downward tendency.

Corn.—3,000 bushels Virginia and 2,000 bushels North Carolina, the receipts of the past week, sold at prices ranging from 44 a 47 cents. No arrivals of Oats, Peas, or Hay.—The former article is getting very scarce.

Bacon.—Sides and Shoulders—there are none, and of Hams but few, our quotations for the latter are from 9 a 9½.

Salt.—The arrivals of Liverpool direct have been 4,500 sacks, and coastwise 1,500, sales of which to the amount of 2,500 sacks have been effected at $1 15 a $1 20, according to quantity and terms.

Freights.—A vessel in the forepart of the week was taken for Liverpool at 11-16d; no engagements have been made since. For Havre, we continue 1¼ and 1⅜ c'ts for square bales and Sea Island, and $3,50 for Rice. For the North, the rates have advanced since the commencement of the week, engagements for New York having been made at 37½ c'ts per 100 lbs. for square bales; and for Boston at 40; and 59 c'ts for do., and $1,25 for Rice.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—Jan. 11.

Business has again somewhat rallied, and we notice considerable produce in the streets. The arrivals of cotton for two days past, have been large, and sales generally, for good, at 4 to 4⅜. But little doing in flour. Domestic liquors plenty, and we quote brandy at 47 to 60. Whiskey 32½ to 35, cash. Flaxseed $1 25 to $1 30. Pork continues to sell in market at 3¼ to 4.—*North Carolinian.*

The following announcement by the correspondent of the Philadelphia *Enquirer*, under date Washington, of Dec. 11, will if true, be the cause of much real regret among the friends of Mr. CLAY. The writer says;—"I am sorry to learn that Mr. CLAY, owing to his generosity, has become embarrassed in his private affairs. This is the certain fate of almost all our statesmen who continue long in public life. A life in public service very frequently ends in private embarrassment and discomfort."—*Raleigh Star.*

LIST OF BLANKS

ON HAND, and for sale at the JOURNAL OFFICE.

County and Sup. Court Writs	
do do Subpœnas	
do do Fi. Fas.	
County Court Scire Facias	
Apprentice's Indentures	
Letters of Administrators	Appeal Bonds
Juror's Tickets	Marriage License
Peace warrants	Guardian Bonds
Constable's bonds	Administrator's do
Notes of hand	Military Ca Sas
Checks, Cape Fear Bank	Land Deeds
do Branch Bank of the State	Negro Bonds
	Warrants, Ca Sas
Notes, negotiable at bank	Ca Sa bonds
Inspector's Certificates	Bills Sale, Negro
Certificates of Justices attending Court	
Shipping Papers	Bills Lading (letter)

☞Any blank wanted and not on hand will be printed with the utmost despatch.

☞Officers of the Courts and other officers, and all other persons, requiring blanks, or any other work in the printing line would do well to give us a call, or send in their orders. We are determined to execute our work well, and at the cheapest rates for cash. Call at the JOURNAL OFFICE, S. E. cor. Princes & Front-strts., One door above the Hanover House.

New Boarding House.

THE SUBSCRIBER would respectfully inform his friends and the public, that he has opened a *Boarding House* at the well known stand formerly occupied by W. R. Larkins, on Market-street. He would take occasion to state, that he has fitted up the house in the very best style, and that his table will be as good as any other house of the kind in Wilmington. His terms will be moderate, and he promises to spare no pains in making those comfortable who may be pleased to favor him with their patronage. N. F. BURDEAUX.

Wilmington, N. C., Jan. 17th, 1845. 18-tf

Just Arrived,

Per brig Champlain, from Portland.

100 BALES prime Eastern Hay,
15000 hard Bricks,
100 barrels planting Potatoes, for sale by G. W. DAVIS.

Jan'y 17, 1844 2

Molasses.

100 HHDS. on board brig Edward Blake, just in from Martinique, for sale by

Jan'y 17, 1845. (2) G. W. DAVIS.

MARRIED,

In Cumberland county, on the 8th inst., Mr. W. R. Maxwell, to Miss Elizabeth Maxwell.

DIED,

At Jacksonville, Flo., on the 1st inst., Lieut. Stephen H. Campbell, of the U. S. Engineer Corps, in the 26th year of his age, a native of Vermont.

☞Arrivals at the Port of Wilmington, during the year 1844, viz:

Barques,	2
Brigs,	266
Schooners,	333
Sloops,	2
Total,	603

DAN'L DICKSON, H. M.

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVED.

Jan 7—brig Andrew Ring, Thorlow, Demarara, to Brown & DeRosset.

9—schr Tioga, Halleck, New York, C D Ellis.

12—brig Girard, Gilpatrick, Matanzas, E Dickinson.

Brig Denmark, Norton, returned from sea, having sprung a leak, to Russell & Gammell. She cleared on the 1st inst. for Gaudaloupe.

Brig Echo, Smith, 5 days from Havana, to J Hathaway & Son. Barque Hellespont, had just arrived at Havana, from Baltimore, totally dismasted. Brigs Lisbon, Uncle Sam, and Eliza, all fm this port, were discharging.

13—brig Oneco, Smith, N. Orleans, via Charleston, to John Hall.

Brig Champlain, Hunt, Portland, G W Davis.

Br. brig Southampton, Flint, Grenada, to Geo. W Davis.

Schr. Eddington, Nelson, Boston, to Russell & Gammell.

Schr Mary Augusta, Farnham, Charleston, to Jno Hall.

Schr Eveline, Pope, New Bedford, to Russell & Gammell.

Schr Tangier, King, N London, E Dickinson.

Schr Ellen, Boon, Philadelphia, G W Davis.

Schr Chappell, Sawyer, Matanzas, G W Davis.

Schr Janet, Cope, North Counties, with corn & peas, bound to Charleston, in a leaky condition, to G W Davis.

14—Br. brig Mary Shields, Kelly, fm Tobago, to G W Davis.

Br. brig Durham, from St. Vincent, to PK Dickinson.

schr Alaric, Purnell, New York, to C D Ellis.

brig W L Jones, Tyler, N York, to C D Ellis.

15—schr Pomfret, Moore, Boston, to Barry & Bryant

brig David Duffie, Williams, from New York, to G W Davis.

16—brig Edward Blake, Adams, from Martinique, to G W Davis.

Br. brig Victoria, Clements, from Trinidad, to G W Davis.

CLEARED.

Jan. 9—brig Alvano, Pace, Cuba, by Brown & DeRossett.

1.—brig Francis Louisa, Soule, Martinique, by E Dickinson.

Brig Seamew, Holbrook, N Orleans, by Russell & Gammell.

Schr Charles E Thorn, Jackson, New York, by C D Ellis.

10—schr J D Jones, Smith, New York, by C D Ellis.

Schr H G King, Warren, Georgetown, S C.

Schr S Hyman, Farrow, Washington, N C, mdze., by W Cooke.

13—brig Moselle, Eustis, New Orleans, by Jno Hall.

14—brig Porto Rico, Caldwell, New York, by Barry & Bryant.

Brig Levant, Hathorn, Havana, by Barry & Bryant.

Schr Orson, Henderson, New York, by Barry & Bryant.

Brig Peruvian, Watson, Porto Rico, by G W Davis.

Brig Wasson, Norton, Laguira, by Russell & Gammell.

Schr Cape Fear, Pierce, Boston, by Barry & Bryant.

Schr Delaware, Parke, Barbadoes, by G W Davis.

15—brig Baltic, Moulton, Gaudaloupe, by E Dickinson.

Brig New York, Merriman, New York, by E Dickinson.

16—schr Chappell, Sawyer, for New Orleans, by G W Davis.

schr Tioga, Hallock, New York, by C D Ellis.

17—schr Tangier, King, New Orleans, by E Dickinson.

—

[PER BRIG ECHO.]

Brig Napoleon, of Boston, G. P. Jordan, master, sailed from Portland, Me., Dec. 19th, bound for Havana, with a cargo of boards. On the night of the 11th, in lat. 40° 30′ N., long. 69° 20′ West, met a heavy gale which hove the brig on her beam ends; cut away the deckload lashings, when she righted, with hold full of water. Lost about 60 M. feet boards off deck, both boats, galley and camboose, two casks water, halser, studding sails, spare spars, &c. During the night, lost main-yard, top-gallant-masts, topsails, and jibs, both mainsails, and quarter bulwards. On the 14th, pleasant weather and smooth sea; pumped the brig out, and after repairing the principal leak, which was a plank started on the quarter, she leaked but little except in heavy weather, when the water rose over the main deck, the officers and crew retreating to the poop deck, where they had their provisions. Having a spare fore-topsail, it was put up, and the brig arrived at Havana on the 2d January. During the gale, drifted across Fisher's Rip, in 7 fathoms water.

—

[PER BRIG MADRID.]

Left Salt Key, Jan. 2d, brig Lawrence, Holmes, of and for New Orleans, to sail next day. Barque Harriet Thompson, Whipple, of Philadelphia, frm St. Thomas, for New Orleans, touched at Salt Key, Dec, 28, and sailed same day. Dec. 31, lat. 27° long. 75° saw brig G W Knight, of Portland, and schr. Brazos, of New Brunswick, both running for Hole in the Wall. Jan. 4th, lat. 30° 20′ long. 71°, spoke ship Orozimbo of and from New Orleans, bound to Marseilles; out 13 days, and wished to be reported.

—

NOTICE TO MARINERS.—The sloop Democrat arrived at Philadelphia, Jan. 1st, reports having seen about 6 miles south of Indian river, a three light, similar to those on Cape Henlopen, designed no doubt to allure vessels on shore. Saw a large schooner ashore, making these false lights for Cape Henlopen.

NOTICE.

ALL persons are hereby forbid trusting any of the crews of British brigs Colonist, Capt. Taylor; Southampton, Capt. Flint; Mary Shiell, Capt. Kelly; and Victoria, Capt. Clements, as no debts of their contracting, will be paid by the Masters, or

G. W. DAVIS, Consignee.

Jan'y 17, 1845 2

SALT.

4,000 BUSHELS Turks' Island Salt afloat, just arrived. For sale by BARRY & BRYANT.

Jan. 10.—[17-3tis

Coffe & Sugar.

50 BAGS Rio Coffee,
10 do. Cuba do.,
10 Hhds. Porto Rico Sugar; for sale by BARRY & BRYANT.

Jan. 10.—[17-3tis

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE.

DISTRICT OF OCRACOKE, N. C., January 14th, 1845.

SEALED Proposals will be received at this Office until the 20th day of February, 1845, for building a Marine Hospital, on the Island of Portsmouth, in this District, of the following dimensions and in accordance with a plan approved of by the Secretary of the Treasury, and now in this Office.

SPECIFICATIONS.

Dimensions of the main building, 50 feet long by 40 wide, to be elevated 4 feet, single story, 14 feet elevation, with roof suited to dimensions, a passage through the centre, and galleries 10 feet wide in the front, and rear of the building, with 4 rooms 20 feet square, the garret with two or three windows at each end, to be divided into compartments, and fitted up for store rooms, and for the attendants &c.; to this main building is to be attached a wing or shed at each end, 20 feet wide & extending from the outer tier of the front, to the outer tier of the portico, each of these wings to contain two wards, 20 feet square, with four smaller rooms, the wings to have a shed roof to suit; the building to be erected on substantial heart of pine piers, timber at least 12 inches square, to be filled in with stone all three feet below the surface, to have piles or blocks in the intermediate spaces, with four chimneys and eight fire places, and two piazzas, or vestibules, 50 by 10, supported by 6 turned columns, each with appropriate balustrade and rails in front, with steps and rails to correspond, the front and rear doors to have transen and side lights; the whole frame to be of the largest dimensions for such a building with 16 pannel doors and 24 windows, 14 by 10 lights, with blinds or shutters; the exterior of the house to be first covered with 1¼ inch boards, tongued and grooved, afterwards to be covered on every side with juniper or cypress shingles, dressed to equal thickness in 5 inch courses, as also the roof; the interior of the building to be finished throughout in a neat, plain and workmanlike manner; the floors to be of quartered boards, the frame outside, plank, and floors to be of the best yellow pine, the interior to be finished with northern or yellow pine, at the option of the Agent of the United States; the whole to have two substantial coats of paint, to be lathed and plastered with the best quality of stone lime throughout, the chimneys to be built of hard and well termed brick; all to be finished as above stated, and to the entire satisfaction of the Agent of the U. States, and to be completed within six months from the time of the contract is closed.

Approved bonds will be required for the completion of the work, according to contract; the work and materials are to be approved of by a superintendent to be appointed for that purpose; payments will be made as it progresses, not to exceed two-thirds of the actual value of materials on the ground, and work done, and in sums not less than one thousand dollars.

S. BROWN, *Collector.*

Jan'y 17, 1845 18-5t

$10 REWARD.—RANAWAY from the subscriber, on Thursday, the 2nd of January, 1845, a negro man by the name of BEN, about twenty-seven years old, light complected, slow spoken, a little stooped in the shoulders, and about five feet 10 inches high. The said boy I purchased of John W. King of Brunswick county, where he is supposed to be lurking, or in Wilmington, where he has a wife. The above reward will be paid on delivery of said slave either at my residence, on Moore's Creek, or lodged in Wilmington Jail, so I may get him. JOS. P. MOORE.

January 4th, 1845. 17-tf

In Store & landing from Schooner *J. D. JONES,*

5 half barrels No. 1 Mackerel,
12 kits do do
24 cases Sardines, 1 Frail Dates,
20 barrels city Mess Pork,
10 do Prime do
15 boxes, } *RAISINS,*
12 half boxes, }
14 quarter boxes, }
30 Drums Figs, 2000 Gunny Bags,
50 bales North River Hay,
5 hhds. Prime Porto Rico Sugar.

For sale by WM. COOKE.

Jan. 10, 1845.

List of Letters,

REMAINING IN THE POST-OFFICE, AT Wilmington, N. C., 31st December, 1844.

☞Those whose names appear on this list are requested to ask for advertised letters.

A
Arnet, James
Alden, Capt B
Arthur, John A
Atkinson, S
Allen, G W
Artis, Miss E
Allen, Benj 2
Atkins, John
Ashe, Egbert B
Allen, Mrs T

B.
Baker, Capt E
Baker, T C Esq.
Blake, E H
Burriss, MissDP
Bird, Hanson
Bodsal, Steph
Blondal, J F 3
Breuster, Jno H
Bruce, R M
Boudo, L
Britt, J T
Bowdou, E
Brothers, J
Baker, Joseph
Bancroft, Jos
Burrous, John 2
Beasly, Miss Rho
Brinkley, J W
Buck, R
Buckley, James
Beaty, Capt S
Branhall, CptDP
Barckley, W
Brantly, Jacob
Browney, Rev A
Bryant, missMA2
Bryant, Miss AA
Barkley, Miss JG
Bailenton, Mary
Brown, Cathrine
Black, Miss Reb.

C
Cushing & Brothers
Crabtree, B
Collins, M C 2
Colling, E
Curtis, A H
Collyer, W
Chambers, J 3
Chambers, Mary J
Corner, G M
Colby, N
Cochran, Mrs Eliza
Casey, P
Clark, E
Cowan, Joseph
Card, Capt
Cambell, M W
Carroll, Lewis

D
Davis, T F
Davis, Isaac 2
Dicks, J W
Demott, L
Doughty, Cpt Wm 2
Dixon, Augustus
Deboes, T B
Duggeon, F
Delahunt, Miss C
Dodge, John
Downey, N

E
Everett, Isaac
Evans, Joseph
Everett, Joseph
Eborn, Thomas
Eore, S H
Edens, Miss Sally
Eustis, Capt Jas

F
Fitman, C
Freeman, W
Freeman, J
Frederick, CaptW
Firth, S H
Freno, C
Franklin, G
Fail, W

G
Gentry, G M
Grindell, O
Godfrey, R 2
Griffin, H 2
Griffin, J
Green, R 2
Green, E 3
Green, J G
Green, N A
Grison, Miss S E
Gates, W P
Gee, D
Gray, C
Graham, J D
Gilbert, J

H
Houston, A
Hernter, Susan
Hywood, J P
How, Franciene
Halbook, Capt W
Hooker & Philips
Hopkins, A
Howell, Mrs
Holerday, W
Hargett, J
Henderson, W
Harlin, T H
Hains, H S
Hansley, T
Hodgkins, J
Hawkins, E W
Howel, Sarah
Hansley, E 2
Hartsfield, T J
Hart-field, A A
Hill, Miss E

J
Jenkins, A 2
Jones, F 2
Johnson, Miss M
Jenkins, Miss R
Jarman, L
Joy, D J

K
Kerkpatrick, John
King, B
Kneelans, W
Keith, E A 3
Riley, C

L
Lanier, L
Leadon, T L
Larkins, Arabella
Leadon, W B
Latham, Seth
Leis, Jonathan 2
Love, W
Larington, D S

M
Meldrum & Co
Morgan, J
Martin, Sophia
Matthews, Alx 3
McRae, J D
Mahoe, Joseph
Myers, Clans
Mansell, L H
Martin, Jesse
May, Cathrine A
McKeither, W
Meeds, Jason
Montgomery, Wm
Mabson, S C
McRae, Virgil
Mindell, August
McLaughlin, Capt
Moore, Roger

N
Nixon, Thomas

O
Orrell, C J
Oxeinhm, P
Oxeinham, A

P
Potter, J L
Parker, P C
Page, W S
Peal, St George
Price, Miss S J 2
Phelan, Wm 2
Parker, David 2
Philips, Wm
Price, D W
Pierce, Miss E
Pike, L
Prudden, Wm
Potts, Ann
Potter, R B
Pritchett, J H
Price, Mrs C R
Price, R A

R
Riley, Capt
Royal, Freeman
Richard, C M 2
Randall, D
Roberts, Emily
Reigdor, N J
Rogers, Mrs T M
Rochelle, S S
Robinson, B P
Roberson, C
Roey, James

S
Sutlivan, F
Strode, P
Strange, Lott
Skipper, J B
Slade, Wm Slade
Sawyer, Joseph
Stevenson, M
Schreibor, S
Stanly, Miss C A
Sloman, T
Sims, William D
Shine, D Y
Small, Rufus
Shakford, B B
Strong, Alex
Small, Elisha
Stevenson, J & M
Ledgely, Caleb
Smith, P
Smith, J D
Sanders, D S, 3
Sanders, Miss C E

T
Thane, Jethro
Trench, George
Truman, James 2
Tucker, William
Toomer, Mary
Talbott, Miss J
Thane, Miss C H

W
Willis, J T
Wright, A H
Wilson, Wm 4
Wright, J H 2
Woodhull, Richm 2
Williams, J C 2
Walter, J
Wright, W E
Wood, Levine
Weston, M
Wilson, Miss Eliz
Willitts, Miss Eliza
Warren, J
Weldon, S
Wilcox, G
Walnut, T 2
Watts, W
Wood, John

Y
Yonnett, Thos H
Young, Miss E A

WM C. BETTENCOURT, P M.

MASONIC NOTICE!

ST. JOHN'S LODGE No. 1.

BRETHREN:

YOU are hereby summoned to assemble at the residence of the late Brother Jarvis Marble, at Sneed's Ferry, in Onslow County, for the purpose of performing funeral ceremonies over his remains, on Sunday the 2d day of Februarv next. Punctual attendance is particularly requested. Brethren from the neighboring Lodges, and all Masons in good standing, are respectfully invited to attend. A discourse will be delivered on the occasion. S. D. WALLACE, W. M.

W. A. BURR, Sec'ty.

January, 17, 1845. 18-3t

Notice.

THE SUBSCRIBER having taken out special letters of Administration, on the Estate of JARVIS MARBLE, dec'd, late of Onslow county, hereby gives notice, that on Tuesday, the 21st of January, instant, he will expose to public sale, on a credit of six months, all the crop of CORN, FODDER, PEAS, POTATOES, &c., all the stock of

CATTLE, HORSES, HOGS AND SHEEP; HOUSE HOLD & KITCHEN FURNITURE, PLANTATION TOOLS, CARRIAGE, SULKY, CARTS, &c:

Together with the entire stock of

GOODS in the GROCERY AND DRY GOODS LINE,

left on hand by the dec'd. Also, one small *SCHOONER, with the RIGGING, BOATS, &c.,*

thereunto appertaining. The purchasers will be required to enter into bond with approved security before the delivery of the property.

JNO. A. AVIRETT, *Special Adm'r.*

Wilmington, Jan'y 1st, 1845.—[16-3t

Information Wanted.

IF there is now living any officer or soldier of the Revolution, or any relative or friend of JOHN ROSS, formerly of —— North Carolina, who can give any information respecting the services or discharge of said Ross in the Revolution, they will be generously rewarded by communicating such facts as may be within their knowledge to N. J. THOMAS, Post Master, Eden, Hancock Co., Maine, where they may hear something perhaps to their advantage.

John Ross enlisted in Capt. Williams' Co. 4th Regiment, in 1777, for and during the war.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

BOOTS & SHOES

AT THEIR OLD STAND.

Ga & Ga BRADLEY

WOULD inform their friends and customers, that they are now prepared to furnish them with almost any article in their line that can be called for, of their own manufacture and of the best materials, which, for kind and quality, will be sold as cheap as at any other establishment in the State. They have a large stock of

Negro Brogans,

men's and boy's, both sewed and peged, all of which will be warranted.

—ALSO;—

a good assortment of gentlemen and ladies

RUBBA OVER SHOES,

CORK SOLES, &c. &c.

The Manufacturing and Repairing will be attended to as usual, of the best material, and as to STYLE shall be made to suit the wishes of all who may favour them with a call.

N. B.—ALSO, for sale, Northern tanned

Sole Leather, Calf Skins,

and any other kind of Stock that may be wanted.

Shoe Maker's FINDINGS, &c.

Nov. 22, 1844. 10-3m

Fire

INSURANCE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS, having been appointed Agents for the Williamsburg New York Insurance Company, are prepared to take Risks on buildings and merchandize in town; and, also, on buildings in the country, at the lowest rate of premium. KELLY & McCALEB.

Nov. 22, 1844. 10-6m

Flour, Fish Corn and Oats.

50 BBLS Canal Flour,
25 Half Barrels, do.
60 Bbls. Fayetteville Flour,
50 Bbls. Mulletts,
10 Bbls. Shad.

ALSO,

CORN and OATS, in quantities to suit purchasers, in store, For sale by WM. COOKE.

Dec. 13, 1844.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE SUBSCRIBER wishes to express his gratitude for the patronage extended to him since he came to Wilmington, and to make known that he has just returned from New York, and having received the agency of a

Blind & Sash Factory

in that city, which furnishes those articles of the best kind, he offers them at the following prices: say Blinds at 62½ cents per superficial foot, and Sashes at the prices below, primed and painted.

8 by 10 11 cts. pr light. 10 by 14 17 cts pr light,
9 by 11 12 " " " 10 by 15 18 " " "
9 by 12 13 " " " 10 by 16 19 " " "
10 by 12 14 " " " 11 by 16 20 " " "
10 by 13 15 " " " 12 by 16 21 " " "

He is also agent for two

MARBLE YARDS.

and will furnish *Tomb-tops, Headstones, and Monuments*, made in the best style, of Egyptian or American Marble, at reasonable prices. Marble Mantels, &c., furnished likewise. Orders promptly attended to.

JAMES H. MILMORE.

December 13, 1844. 13-tf

LIQUORS.

2 PIPES Holland Gin,
5 eighths casks do.
5 do. French Brandy,
5 bbls. American do.
14 do. rectified Whiskey,
3 do. old Monongahela Whiskey, for sale by BARRY & BRYANT.

Jan'y 10, 1844 17-tf

Flour.

50 BBL fine, superior and cross Flour, from the Fayetteville Mills, received per steamer W. E. Means. For sale by G. W. DAVIS.

Oct. 0, 844.

Wilmington Market,

WHOLESALE PRICES Jan. 17, 1845.

BACON—Hams,	9	a	10
Middlings,	7	a	8
Shoulders,	6	a	7
Western,	6	a	6
BEESWAX,	26	a	27
BUTTER,	15	a	18
BEEF, bbl. mess,	6 00	a	6
prime,	4 50	a	5
CORN,	50	a	60
" Meal,	60	a	65
COFFEE,	7½	a	8
COTTON,	4½	a	5½
CANDLES, tallow,	10	a	12
sperm,	30	a	35
FEATHERS,	30	a	35
FLOUR,	4 50	a	5 50
HAY, Northern, per 100 lbs.	75	a	80
IRON,	4 75	a	5 50
LARD,	8	a	9
Western,	6	a	00 7
LIME, Thomastown,	90	a	1 00
LUMBER—Steam mill,			
W. boards, plank & scant.			12 00
Quarter flooring,			14 00
Bill lumber extra prices.			
River, Flooring boards,	10	a	11 00
wide, do.	8 00	a	9 00
Scantling,	8 00	a	9 00
Timber,	6 00	a	6 50
MOLASSES,	25	a	28
MACKEREL, No 1 retail,	14	a	00 00
2, "	12	a	00 00
3,	00	a	7 00
NAILS,	5	a	5½
NAVAL STORES, soft, Turpt.	2 12½	a	2 15
hard, ½ price,			
Tar,	1 25	a	1 30
Pitch,		a	1 00
Rosin No. 1,	1 50	a	1 00
" 2,	90	a	1 00
" 3,	35	a	40
Sp. Turpt.	33	a	35
OIL, Sperm,		a	00
PEASE, Ground,	90	a	1 00
Black eye,	55	a	65
Cow,	45	a	50
PORK,	9 00	a	11 00
fresh	4½	a	5
RICE,	3 00	a	3 50
rough, bush			70
SALT, Turks Island, bushe	30	a	33
Liverpool, sack,		a	1 50
SOAP,	5	a	8
SHINGLES, country,	1 50	a	2 25
contract,	3 50	a	4 00
SPIRITS, Northern Rum,	32	a	35
Gin,	30	a	38
Whiskey,	34	a	36
STEEL,	12½	a	25
STAVES, W. O. Hhd. rough,	12 00	a	15 00
dressed,			20 00
R. O. Hhd. rough,	7 50	a	000
dressed,	12 00	a	16 00
SUGAR, West India,	6½	a	6½
New Orleans,	6	a	7
loaf	10	a	15
TALLOW,	6½	a	7½
TOBACCO, leaf,	4	a	
VARNISH,	20	a	22
WINES, Madeira,	70	a	3 00
Port,			2 25
Malaga,	40	a	50

WILMINGTON MARKET—January 17th.

The markets have not been very active since our last report. Our rivers are rather low at present. A slight rise in the North East prong of Cape Fear has, however, been noted for a few days past; but, without more rain in a few days, the navigation will, it is believed, be somewhat impeded. The low state of the rivers, (unusual at this season,) has been, in a great measure, the cause of rather a dull trade for some weeks past.

NAVAL STORES.—The supply is small, and sells quick, at $2 12½ for soft, with an upward tendency. *Tar* has advanced a little since our last. We quote at $1 30.

CORN.—There has been no arrival since our last, and the article is scarce. We hear of a small lot of 500 bushels Mattamuskeet, having been sold, to arrive at 50 cents per bushel. It is selling out of the stores at 60 cents per bushel.

BACON AND PORK.—These articles are said to be scarce; and, in consequence of the extreme warm weather, we hear that a large quantity of Western has been damaged in putting up, which has caused the price to advance very materially in New York. It is thought it will propably continue high during the season.

MOLASSES.—A cargo of 160 hhds. New Orleans new crop molasses, and 60 hhds. new crop sugar arrived a few days ago, which was sold at auction on the 15th instant, at prices ranging from 24 to 25 cents for molasses, and 4 to 5¼ cents for sugar.

LARD.—100 kegs Western disposed of at auction, 15th inst., at 5¾ a 5⅞ cts. per lb.

WHISKEY.—A sale of 100 bbls. whiskey was effected at auction on the 15th inst., at 27 cents per gal.

LUMBER.—River wide boards and scantling—last sales reported at $9. We quote at $8 a $9 per M. River lumber in general, we are told, is scarce.

NEW YORK MARKET, Jan. 8.

Turpentine, Wilmington, soft	$2 62½	a	$3 00
" North county "	2 50	a	0 00
Tar,	1 68¾	a	1 75
Rice,	2 75	a	3 18¾
Cotton	3¼	a	8

BANK RATES OF EXCHANGE, WILMINGTON.

Bank checks on Philadelphia,	½	pr. ct.	pems
" " New York,	½	"	"
" " Boston,	½	"	"

RATES OF FREIGHT HENCE TO NEW YORK.

Naval Stores, 35 cts. per barrel,
Rice, 12½ cts. per hundred
Cotton, $1 per bale.
Cotton goods and yarns, 50 cts. pr. bale.
Tobacco, $2 50 per hogshead.
Lumber, $6 a $6 50 per m.

Rates of Exchange in New York.

Boston par			Savannah	¾	a
Philadelphia	¼	dis.	Mobile	⅝	a 5½
Baltimore	⅛	dis.	New Orleans pm.	¼	a ⅜
Washington	½	dis.	St. Louis	1½	a 2
Richmond,	1¼	a 1½	Louisville	¾	a 1
Raleigh	1½	a 2	Cincinnati		a 1½
Wilmington	1¼	a 1½	Nashville	2	a 3½
Charleston	¼	a	Apalachicola	1½	a 2
Augusta	¾	a ⅞	Treas. Notes par	¼	a pr.
Macon	2	a —	Bills on London	5½	a 5¾
Columbus	2	a	do. on France	5⅛	45

Arrivals and Departures of the MAILS.

The following poem is from Longfellow's forthcoming volume, called the "Waif, a Collection of Poems:"

A Christmas Hymn.

It was the calm and silent night!
Seven hundred years and fifty-three
Had Rome been growing up to might,
And now was queen of land and sea!
No sound was heard of clashing wars—
Peace brooded o'er the hushed domain;
Apollo, Pallas, Jove, and Mars,
Held undisturbed their ancient reign,
In the solemn midnight,
Centuries ago!

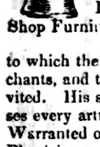
'Twas in the calm and silent night!
The Senator of haughty Rome
Impatient urged his chariot's flight,
From lordly revel rolling home!
Triumphal arches, gleaming, swell
His breast with tho'ts of boundless sway;
What wrecked the Roman what befell
A paltry province far away,
In the solemn midnight,
Centuries ago!

Within that province far away
Went plodding home a weary boor;
A streak of light before him lay,
Fallen through a half-shut stable door
Across his path. He paused, for nought
Told what was going on within;
How keen the stars! his only thought;
The air how calm, and cold, and thin,
In the solemn midnight,
Centuries ago!

Oh! strange indifference! low and high
Drowsed over common joys and cares;
The earth was still, but knew not why;
The world was listening—unawares!
How calm a moment may precede
One that shall thrill the world for ever!
To that still moment none would heed,
Man's doom was linked, no more to sever,
In the solemn midnight,
Centuries ago!

It is the calm and solemn night!
A thousand bells ring out, and show
Their joyous peals abroad, and smite
The darkness—charmed and holy now!
The night that erst no shame had worn,
To it a happy name is given;
For in that stable lay, new born,
The peaceful Prince of earth and heaven,
In the solemn midnight,
Centuries ago!

Notice.



THE subscriber has returned from the North with a large and carefully selected stock of Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Dye Stugs, Glassware, Shop Furniture, Surgical Instruments, Perfumery, &c. &c.,

to which the attention of Physicians, country merchants, and the public generally, is respectfully invited. His stock of Drugs and Medicines comprises every article usually called for in that line—Warranted of genuine quality, for the supply of Physicians. A beautiful assortment of Pocket, Tooth, Cupping, and Amputating Instruments, Scarificators, Catheter's spring and thumb Lancets, Patent Enema Machines, Trusses of every description, medicine spoons, nipple shells, breast glasses, sucking bottles, horse spring Lancets and Fleams, &c.

The shop furniture consists in part of tinctures, salt-mouth and specie cap'd Bottles, from 1 gallon to ½ oz., graduated glasses, pill tiles, spatulas, funnels, iron and composition mortars, scales and weights, ointment and extract pots, and prescription vials.

Among his perfumery will be found a choice assortment of fancy, plain and shaving soaps, and in great variety, tooth, hair and clothes brushes, a choice collection of toilet powders and puffs, Persian scented bags, smelling bottles, hair oils, dressing, fine ivory, and tortoise shell pocket combs, rose water, German and other colognes, &c., Castile, common, brown and yellow soaps, starch, spices, lamp glasses and wicks, winter bleached sperm oil, linseed, olive, sweet and train oils, ink, and writing paper, and a variety of other things usually kept in establishments of the kind.

Particular care has been taken in selecting the

Patent Medicines,

which in every instance have been purchased of either the patentees or their accredited agents.

A choice collection of *Segars, Snuff, Tobacco,* &c.

As the greater part of the above has been purchased for cash, he is determined no other house in the State shall UNDERSELL HIM. Therefore, Physicians will do well to give him a trial before purchasing elsewhere.

He has now facilities for putting up and packing in a style equal to that done at the North.

He would take this opportunity of returning thanks to the Physicians and the public generally for their liberal patronage since his commencement in business, and begs to assure them that nothing shall be wanting on his part to merit a continuance of their favors.

All orders from the country promptly attended to. WM. SHAW.

October 18, 1844. 5tf

FOR CHRISTMAS.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Wilmington and its vicinity that he has just received a fresh supply of the best Wine Vinegar, which he will sell at 25 cents per gallon, also, the best sweet Cider at do. do.

Dry white Havanna Sugar, for Cakes, or family use, at 10 cents per lb., with a general assortment of fresh Fruit, such as

Smyrna Figs; Bordeaux Prunes, in fancy boxes; fresh Zante Currants; superior Havana Pine Apples; CITRON; Cordial Drops; Jujube Paste.

—ALSO.—

Best French Cordial, by the dozen bottles.

His assortment comprises all kinds of Fruit, Confectionary, and Toys. All the above named articles will be disposed of at the most moderate prices.

M. LUCIANI.

P. S.—I would like to call the attention of the public that I have a celebrated

COUGH CANDY,

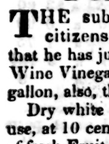
which has been already established and pronounced a certain cure. Also, express my thanks for the patronage I have received, and hope a continuance of the same.

Dec. 20, 1844. 14-tf.

BOOTS & SHOES.

CHEAP, AT THE SIGN OF THE

MAMMOTH BOOT.



I AM now opening a large assortment of **Boots & Shoes,** of my own manufacture, made of the best stock, and in the most fashionable manner, which for durability cannot be surpassed.

As heretofore, I sell for **CASH,** and offer my goods at very reduced prices, **Cheaper** than they have ever before been offered in this market at **WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.**

Having employed the most *superior workmen,* **BOOTS** will be made to order, in the most approved **Philadelphia** style. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.

Nov. 29, 1844. [11-6m] J. PUNDERFORD.

Prospectus

FOR THE CONGRESSIONAL GLOBE AND APPENDIX.

These works have such a wide circulation, and have been so universally approved and sought after by the public, that we deem it necessary only in this prospectus to say that they will be continued at the next session of Congress, and to state, succinctly, their contents, the form in which they will be published, and the prices for them.

The Congressional Globe is made up of the daily proceedings of the two houses of Congress.—The speeches of the members are condensed to bring them into a readable length. All the resolutions offered, or motions made, are given in the mover's own words; and the yeas and nays on all the important questions. It is printed with small type—brevier and nonpariel—on a double royal sheet, in quarto form, each number containing 16 royal quarto pages.

The Appendix is made up of the President's annual message, the reports of the principal officers of the Goverment that accompany it, and all the long speeches of members of Congress, written out or revised by themselves. It is printed in the same form as the Congressional Globe, and usually makes about the same number of pages.

As some persons who may receive this prospectus may wish to subscribe for our regular papers, through which *we speak* to members of Congress and their constituents, we will here state that we publish a daily paper at $10; a semi-weekly paper at $5; and a weekly paper, with a complete index to it, at $3 a year, payable in advance.

TERMS.

For the Congressional Globe, $1 per copy.
For the Appendix, $1 per copy.
Six copies of either of the above works will be sent for $5; twelve copies for $10; and so on in proportion for a greater number.

Payments may be transmitted by mail, postage paid, at our risk. By a rule of the Post Office Department, postmasters are permitted to frank letters written by themselves, containing money for subscriptions.

The notes of any bank, current where a subscriber resides, will be received by us at par.

To insure all the numbers, the subscriptions should be in Washington by the 10th of December next, at farthest.

☞No attention will be paid to any order unless the money accompanies it.

BLAIR & RIVES.

Washington City, Nov. 11, 1844.

Just Received from New York,

per schr. Samuel Ingham, and for sale by

WM. COOKE,

1 CRATE CROCCERY, 10 casks and 12 boxes Cheese, 15 kegs Goshen Butter,
20 bbls Apples, 20 do. Potatoes,
6 hhds retailing Molasses,
10 boxes Fire Crackers, and a general assortment of FAMILY GROCERIES. [Nov. 29.

TO TURPENTINE MAKERS.

HAVING understood that the Inspectors of Turpentine will discontinue to act as agents in selling the article the same being contrary to law. Under these circumstances I am induced to offer my services as agent to all makers of Turpentine who may favor me with their custom. I will attend to the selling of the same for 1 per. cent. Commissions. JOHN HALL.

March 15, 1844. 10-tf

Notice.

CANDY AND CONFECTIONARY *MANUFACTORY.*

THE subscriber takes this method of informing the citizens of Wilmington and the State of North Carolina, that it is four months since he has established himself in Wilmington in the above line of business—of which, I offer to furnish to any purchaser by the wholesale at ten per cent. lower than the New York market, and which I warrant to be fresh and as good as can be manufactured in any part of the U. States.

ALSO

Pastry, Cakes and Pyramids

For Weddings or Parties, prepared at the shortest notice.

LEMON SYRUP by the single bottle or dozen, made from fresh fruit and superior to any ever offered in this market. Lemons, Oranges and all kinds of FOREIGN FRUIT always on hand, *Wholesale and Retail.* All orders promptly attended to and carefully packed.

M. LUCIANI.

Notice.

THE subscriber has lately been appointed Inspector of Naval Stores, and respectfully solicits a share of patronage from his Country friends and the public generally.

C. B. MORRIS.

March 15, 1844. 10-tf

Agency.

THE Inspectors in this place having ceased to act as agents in the sale of Turpentine and Tar, the employment of agents for that purpose, will, therefore, in many cases, become necessary.

The subscriber tenders his services to all makers of those articles, charging the very moderate commission of 1 per cent. To those who may favor him with their confidence and patronage, he pledges his devoted attention to their interest in making sales, and promptness in making returns.

☞He will also attend to the sale of Lumber and Timber. JAMES A. KING

March 15, 1844 10-tf

COUNTRY AGENTS.

THE undersigned take pleasure in returning thanks for the liberal patronage which they have had from the public generally, and being desirous to continue the business of all who may think proper to intrust produce to their care; we would also inform our friends and the public, that all Turpentine and Tar sent to us will be sold for one per cent. G. P. & R. H. GRANT.

March 22, 1844. 11-tf

DENTISTRY.

W. WARE,

DOCTOR OF DENTAL SURGERY,

and Member of the American Society of Dental Surgeons,

PERFORMS all operations upon the Teeth. Teeth inserted from one to a full set, and upon the principle of Atmospheric Pressure in all cases where it is applicable.

Office, 3 doors below the south-west corner of Front and Market streets, up stairs.

☞REFERENCE, the Citizens generally.

March 1, 1844 8-tf

TEMPERANCE.

THE WASHINGTON TEMPERANCE SOCIETY of Wilmington, will hold its regular meetings every FRIDAY NIGHT in the Masonic Hall, commencing at 7 o'clock. Ladies and gentlemen, citizens and strangers, are invited.

December 27, 844

Just Arrived.

CANAL Flour—Buckwheat—Meal, and old Bacon Hams.

A. J. BATTLE, *Ag't.*

December 27, 1844

Daniel Cromlay,

BOOT MAKER,

Front Street, opposite the Chronicle office.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

INFORMS his friends and the public in general, that he has made arrangements to manufacture work entirely adopted to the present times, for CASH.

Gentlemen can be accommodated with BOOTS made after the latest FRENCH STYLES.

In the manufacture of his work, he will allow none to compete with him in any particular. The work made shall give entire satisfaction.

D. C. will take pleasure in shewing the different kinds of work to all who will favor him with a call. [Oct. 4th, 1844. 3-1y

Chronicle will please copy.

Dwelling for Rent.

THE commodious brick tenement on the corner of Front and Market-sts., which has been recently painted and repaired. It is well calculated for a boarding house, having a large yard and all necessary out houses. Apply to

W. C. LORD, or
M. LONDON.

Oct. 4th, 1844. 3-tf

NOTICE.

A Carriage & Horses will be kept in readiness at the *HANOVER HOUSE,* to convey Passengers to and from the Rail Road and Steamboat, and will also be let to parties of pleasure, families, &c. JOHN CHRISTIAN.

Wilmington, N. C., Oct. 25, 1844 —[6-tf

Old Nash Brandy.

10 BBLS. old Nash Brandy, a prime article, warranted 10 years old. For sale by G. W. DAVIS.

Oct. 25, 1844.—6-tf

ODD FELLOWS' SCHOOL.

THIS Institution will be re-opened on the 15th of October, under the charge of Mr. Robert McLaughlin, assisted by competent Female Teachers in the Young Ladies Department. The scholastic year will be divided into two sessions of 22 weeks each. The price of Tuition will be six dollars ($6) per session, for the following branches, viz:

Orthography, Reading, English Grammar, Penmanship, Natural Sciences, History, Geography, Composition, Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry Vocal Music, French and German languages. An extra charge of 75 cents per session will be made for Music, and Five dollars per quarter for French and German.

Books and Stationery will be furnished by the Trustees without charge. The system will be the same as heretofore taught in the school.

☞Tickets to be had at the Store of B. L. Hoskins.

OWEN FENNELL,
B. L. HOSKINS,
JOHN McRAE,
J. BALLARD,
J. D GARDNER,
T. H. HOWEY,
ALEX'R McRAE,
} Trustees

October 4, 1844. 3-tf

In Store.

25 HHDS. prime Leaf Tobacco,
25 Bbls. Porto Rico Sugar,
10 Bbls. prime Porto Rico Molasses,
10 Tierces Salmon,
20 Hhds. Grate Coal,

For sale low by GEO. W. DAVIS.

Oct. 10, 1844.

CORN.

Corn always on hand, for sale in quantities to suit purchasers, by WM. COOKE.

Sept. 20 h, 1844. 1-tf.

LETTER SHEET & FOOLSCAP BILLS OF LADING, for sale at this office.

BLANK WARRANTS—for sale at the JOURNAL OFFICE.

15 HHDS. Western Bacon Sides, (prime article,) for sale by JOHN HALL.

Oct. 18, 1844.—5-tf

A QUANTITY of first rate Ash Oars, for sale by Wm, COOKE.

September 19th, 1844.

SPLENDID FALL and WINTER GOODS.

THE subscriber wishes to announce to his patrons and the public in general, that he has now returned from the North, where he has been for some time selecting an elegant and extensive assortment of

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, AND VESTINGS,

of the latest and most beautiful patterns suitable for the season, which he is prepared to make up in the neatest and most fashionable style to please the taste of the day.

Together with a large and complete assortment of

READY MADE CLOTHING,

which he will sell lower than those *pretended* cheap stores in the town, if the public will favor him with a call before purchasing elsewhere.

This clothing has been got up under my own superintendence while at the North; and I made arrangements to have a new supply by the arrivals of the packets from Philadelphia.

I have engaged some of the *BEST WORKMEN* I could find in New York and Philadelphia. I am determined not to be outdone here or elsewhere in my line of business.

CHARLES BARR,
Merchant Tailor,

At Mr. Peirson's former stand on Market street.

Oct. 11th, 1844.—[4tf

FRESH BEEF, PORK AND LAMB.

STALLS Nos. 2 & 4.

THE subscriber not wishing to enter into a long detail, would merely state to the citizens of Wilmington, that he is now prepared to supply their tables with the best of

BEEF, PORK AND LAMB,

at the lowest prices. His arrangements are such as will warrant him in saying the *best,* for he will have that or none. Hotels or families can have the beef sent to their houses if they wish.

☞Drovers can have a ready sale for their cattle, by applying to me.

JOSEPH M. TILLY.

Oct. 18, 1844. 5-tf

Notice to Turpentine Makers.

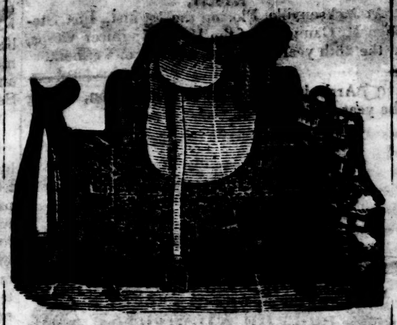
THE subscriber is now prepared to sell Naval Stores of all kinds to the best advantage; his charge will be moderate and every needful attention given. When the price is depressed and owners wish to hold for an improvement, he will furnish a WHARF, and make suitable ADVANCES either in CASH or GOODS, to enable them to do so. Those wishing to SHIP will have every necessary facility. The subscriber flatters himself, that his EXPERIENCE coupled with INDUSTRY will secure him a liberal share of business.

JAMES I. BRYAN.

March 22, 1844 11-tf

SADDLES.

HARNESS, TRUNKS, &c.



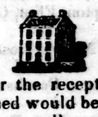
A GENERAL ASSORTMENT of GOODS, in the above line, of my own manufacture, constantly on hand, and for sale at prices to suit the times. Saddles and Harness made to order, and Carriages retrimmed at short notice. Also, **Char ottes, Buggies,** and **Trotting Waggons,** together with a general assortment of Northern *Sole Leather and Shoemakers Findings.*

Purchasers are respectfully invited to call at the old stand, Market street, one door east of T. W. Brown's jewelry store.

GUY C. HOTCHKISS.

Wilmington, N. C., Sept. 27, 1844. 1-1y

The Hanover House,



IS now open for the reception of company. The undersigned would be happy to accommodate all who may call upon him.

JOHN CHRISTIAN.

Feb. 9, 1844. 5-6m.

Family Flour.

30 BBLS and 30 half bbls, superfine Canal Flour,
3 HHDS. Molasses, received this day, per schr. Samuel Ingham, from New York, and for sale by WM. COOKE.

September 18th, 1844.

PROSPECTUS OF THE

"DISTRICT DEMOCRAT,"

(OXFORD, NORTH CAROLINA.)

THE Undersigned propose to publish in the Town of Oxford, Granville County, North Carolina, a paper to be entitled the "DISTRICT DEMOCRAT," devoted to Politics, Agriculture, and General Intelligence, provided a sufficient number of subscribers can be obtained to justify them in the undertaking. They deem it unnecessary to enter into a minute detail of their political tenets, but think it will suffice to say, that they are opposed to the political measures of the miscalled *Whig* Party; believing them to be submissive of our Constitution, dangerous to our civil liberty, injurious to the welfare of our country, and our peace and prosperity as a nation. With such belief, we will oppose by every fair and honorable means, the election of Henry Clay of Kentucky, to the Presidential Chair, as he is the head and leader of that party, and has pledged himself to procure the Federal policy, and carry out to their full extent, the ruinous measures, and dangerous political experiments of the same. Moreover, having openly pledged himself to tamper with the Constitution, under which we have lived so long and so prosperously, and to destroy or mutuilate that power (the Veto.) which is now and was created for its safeguard, we cannot keep from viewing, as must every other true Democrat, his elevation to that seat, which he is now, and has been seeking for so many years, by every means in his power, as an era in the political history of our government, that must be regarded by every true patriot with fair and apprehension, for the consequences that must ensue. Such being our opinions with regard to Mr. Clay's political character, we shall hoist at the head of our columns for President and Vice President of the United States, the nominees of the Democratic National Convention, James K. Polk of Tennessee, and George M. Dallas of Pennsylvania; and shall use every fair and honorable means to ensure their election. To do this, we earnestly solicit at the hands of the Democrats of the 7th Congressional District a reasonable and competent support; being more numerous they are better able to support a press than the opposite party; and yet in the District where the Democracy have a majority, the Whigs support 3 newspapers, and they have not a single one with the exception of one small sheet.

Taking these things into consideration, we humbly submit, whether justice to themselves, the cause and principles they profess, and a regard for the credit of the District to which they belong, does not demand at their hands some local vehicle of information on political subjects.

COLLINS & STROTHER.

September, 8, 1844.

Feathers.

3000 LBS. live Geese Feathers, in bags from 10 to 100 lbs., just received per steamer Wm. B. Meares. For sale by

Oct. 10, 1844. GEO. W. DAVIS.

WAX.

2000 LBS. Yellow Bees Wax, a prime article, just received, per eamer Wm B. Meares. For sale by

Oct. 10, 1844. GEO. W. DAVIS.

WINDOW SASHES—BLINDS and DOORS.

THE subscribet is agent for one of the best manufactories at the North, and will receive orders for the above named articles, which will be boxed up and delivered on board of vessels in New York, at the LOWEST PRICES, and at short notice. Persons about to contract for buildings, will find it to their interest to call and examine prices before sending their orders abroad.

GUY C. HOTCHKISS.

Sept. 27, 1844. 1-1y

MUSIC.

MRS. COOKE adops this method of informing her former Pupils and the public generally that she is now ready to give instructions in Music, as heretofore, at her residence near the corner of Nun and Fourth streets; and in cases where the distance is an objection, she will wait on her Pupils at their own dwellings.

Wilmington, Oct. 11, 1844. 4-tf

Fresh Beef.

The subscriber having taken stall No. 6, is prepared to furnish Families and Boarding Houses with the

BEST OF BEEF AND PORK,

on the most reasonable terms, and will deliver it at the house, if required, at all hours. Be sure to call at Stall No. 6.

To those that have *Beef Cattle* to sell on foot, I will give the highest prices the market will afford. JOHN T. HEWIT.

Sep, 21, 1844. 1-tf

Wilmington

HAT AND CAP STORE.

THE SUBSCRIBER having removed from the store on Market street, formerly occupied by Mr. Mc. West, which has fitted up expressly for the business, is now opening with a very handsome assortment of

HATS & CAPS.

My arrangements with one of the best manufactories at the North are such that I can furnish all kinds of *HATS* and *CAPS* at the lowest possible prices. My stock of Hats will at all times consist of Beaver, fine Nutria, Black Nutria, Muskrat, black and drab Russia, Brush, Black, and Pearl Cassimere. Coney, and a large assortment of black and drab Wool Hats, and a handsome assortment of mens' and boys'

SPORTING HATS,

of various styles, shape, and color. Also, a large assortment of mens', boys', and infants' **Caps,** of almost every style and quality. French dress star patterns, French dress pocket, Ole Bull plush; Bands, soft finished Guards, boys' Guards, youths' Parisians, Silk Velvet, Velveteen, glazed Lawns, Sealette, Otter, Seal, Muskrat, Robinson, Infant Jockey, &c. &c. &c. Which I will sell at wholesale or retail very low for cash.

Country merchants will find it to their advantage to call and examine my stock before purchasing, as I can sell them as cheap as they can buy in New York.

N. B.—Particular attention paid to Ironing over Hats. CORNELIUS MYERS.

Oct. 25, 1844.—[6-tf

PRINCE'S

Linnean Botanic Garden And Nurseries,

FLUSHING, L. I. NEAR NEW YORK.

THE NEW DESCRIPTIVE Catalogues (which have cost over $700) of the TREES, PLANTS, and SEEDS at this Establishment, will be sent gratis to every *post paid* applicant, by addressing WILLIAM R. PRINCE & CO.

Flushing, October, 1844.—[11

Candles

25 BOXES Fayetteville mould Candles, just received, per steamer Wm. B. Meares. For sale by GEO. W. DAVIS.

Oct. 10, 1844.

REMOVAL.

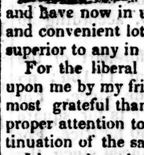
THE subscribers have removed to the NEW FIRE PROOF STORE in Nutt's building, one door North of Hall & Armstrong's, where they will be pleased to wait upon their friends.

BATTLE & BISHOP.

October 4, 1844. 3-tf

CORN and OATS, in quantities to suit purchasers, for sale by WM. COOKE.

LIVERY STABLES.



SINCE my LIVERY STABLES were destroyed by fire in August last. I have erected on the same lot on Second st., and have now in use, another large, comfortable, and convenient lot of Stables, fully equal, if not superior to any in this State.

For the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed upon me by my friends and the public, I return my most grateful thanks, and hope by diligent and proper attention to my business, to insure a continuation of the same.

I have also a large dry and comfortable lot, with good Sheds, and comfortable Stalls, for the accommodation of drovers. All of which, are situated in the most public part of the town, and convenient for trade or business of any kind.

H. R. NIXON.

Wilmington, N. C., Oct. 25, 1844.—[6-tf.

CANAL FLOUR.

50 BBLS. Superfine,
20 half barrels,

Just received per schr. Alarie, for sale by WM. COOKE.

December 6, 1844.

CARRET FOR SALE.

BEING desirous of moving to the West, I offer for sale my plantation on Topsail Sound, (called Oakley,) 12 miles and a half from Wilmington; containing four hundred acres, of which, about three hundred and twenty is cleared, the balance heavily timbered, and in point of fertility, are equal, if not superior to any lands on the Sound, and particularly adapted to Corn and Ground Peas. The improvements on this place, are nearly all new, the dwelling House having recently undergone a thorough repair. New Barn, Stables, Waggon House, and all necessary out buildings. The dwelling House is situated on a high bluff, overlooking the ocean, with a fine inlet in front, and as regards beauty, health, and convenience to the best Fish and Oysters, is not surpassed by any other residence on the coast. Further description would be unnecessary as it is presumed that those wishing to purchase would first view the premises. I am determined on selling, and a bargain may be had. M. C. NIXON.

Nov. 1, 1844. 7-tf

Coal,

LOOSE and in Hhds., just received from Philadelphia, per schr. Ellen, for sale by G. W. DAVIS.

Nov. 1st, 1844.

Just Received

FROM New York, per A. F. Thorn, Ann Smith and Regulus,

22 Barrels Whiskey,
3 hhds. Porto Rico Sugar,
25 barrels Apple Brandy; for sale by G. W. DAVIS.

Nov. 1st, 1844.

Molasses.

82 HHDS. Martinique, new crop,
120 Hhds. Cuba,
60 Bbls. New Orleans,

for sale by BARRY & BRYANT.

Nov. 15, 1844. 9-tf.

JUST RECEIVED.

Per Julia from Philadelphia.

20 HHDS Bacon Sides, 20 bbls. Mess Beef, 20 bbls. Mess Pork, 20 do. Prime Pork, 40 kegs Lard, 20 hhds. Coal. For sale by

Nov. 8, 1844. G. W. DAVIS.

ON HAND,

FRESH Goshen Butter;
Canal and Fayetteville Flour;
Cotton Yarn and Seine Twine;
Good North Carolina Hams;
Dried Canvassed Beef; and sundry articles at fair prices. A. J. BATTLE, Agent.

November 1st, 1844.—[7-2t

Coffee.

91 BAGS Rio Coffee,
10 do. Cuba.

Just received and for sale by BARRY & BRYANT.

Nov. 15, 1844. 9-tf.

S. GHIO,

TOBACCONIST,

RESPECTFULLY announces to the public that he has established a

TOBACCO & FRUIT STORE

in this place, on Market street, adjoining the Post Office, and directly opposite the Caroline Hotel, where he keeps constantly on hand every article in his line, viz:

The very best Imported CIGARS; Chewing TOBACCO of the best quality; SNUFF, Black & Yellow do.; ORANGES, LEMONS, &c. and every description of West India FRUIT. APPLES, CHESNUTS, ALMONDS, &c.

OYSTERS,

PICKLED OYSTERS, put up in JARS for the WEST INDIA MARKET, or family use. These OYSTERS are from JAMES RIVER, VA., and are not to be surpassed as regards quality or mode of putting up.

ORDERS thankfully received and promptly attended to.

S. G. solicits the patronage of those wishing to purchase articles in his line, and assures them that as to quality and price his GOODS cannot be beaten in the Wilmington Market.

Nov. 15, 1844. 9-tf.

In Store and for sale by

WM. COOKE,

1000 BUSHELS Turks Island Salt,
600 do. white Corn,
400 bushels Oats, 25 boxes Soap,
3 hhds. Porto Rico Sugar,
1500 feet Ash Oars, all lengths,
10 bags Laguira Coffee, 10 bbls. Shad,
10 half bbls. Leaf Lard,
19 kegs Goshen Butter,
200 lbs. Brass Kettles, different sizes.
50 bales Hay.

Nov. 8, 1844.

THE

GREAT FAMILY NEWSPAPER,

NEW YEAR,

Now is the very nick of time to subscribe for the New Year 1845.

THE PHILADELPHIA

SATURDAY COURIER,

With the Largest Subscription List in the World!

☞**TO NEW SUBSCRIBERS.**—☜

For the purpose of facilitating the formation of Clubs, of new, or old subscribers *not in arrear,* we offer the following

EXTRAORDINARY INDUCEMENTS.

Three copies of the Saturday Courier, 1 year, or one copy for three years,	$5
Seven copies of the Saturday Courier, 1 year,	10
Twelve " " "	15
Seventeen " " "	20
Two " " " and 1 copy of either of the $3 Magazines,	5
Five copies of the Saturday Courier, and 2 copies of either of the $3 Magazines,	10
Five copies of the Saturday Courier, and one copy of Frost's new Pictorial History of America, a $5 book,	10

☞In fact, whatever offer is made, by any other *Family Journal,* at all approaching in worth, beauty, or pretensions, to the Saturday Courier, will be furnished by us.

The Courier has become so well and favorably known through a triumphantly popular course of fourteen years, that it would be superfluous to say much on that subject here. We may remark, however, that to the industry, talent, and enterprise, which have for years kept this paper a bright exemplar for all its imitators will continually be added the productions of every available writer, and continued judicious and liberal expenditure will continually be made, as well in the Literary as the Typographical departments. Our means will always enable us to be in advance of all others, and we shall be so.

HISTORIES OF MODERN REPUBLICS.—A new and important announcement for the coming year, in addition to our already numerous popular features, will be a series of Condensed Histories of Modern Republics, by a fresh and vigorous writer, who will impart a world of important instruction to the rising generation, in this new and entertaining Romance of History.

POPULAR TOPOGRAPHY.—To gratify the growing appetite for a better knowledge of the important features of our great and glorious country, our past exertions shall be redoubled in future to present vivid pictures of American cities, towns, mountains, lakes, rivers, caves, scenery, etc. etc.

OUR ORIGINAL DOMESTIC TALES, ESSAYS, POEMS, &c., will continue regularly to be furnished by the best minds and pens in the country.—These chaste productions are acknowledged to be the best for useful instruction at the family fireside, that appear in any periodical

OUR ENGRAVINGS comprise subjects in all branches of Art and Nature, suitable for the family circle, and appear in rapid succession.

OUR TRAVELLER is constantly traversing the world, in search of the wonderful and instructive.

OUR AGRICULTURIST occupies weekly an important space with all matters of interest for the noble tillers of the soil.

OUR EUROPEAN CORRESPONDENTS, in Liverpool, London, Ireland, the East &c., keep us regularly advised of all subjects of special interest.

OUR MARKETS AND PRICES CURRENT, embrace all the earliest advices in reference to the prices of all kinds of grain, produce, &c., the state of Stocks, Banks, Money, and Lands; and our extensive arrangements will hereafter render our Prices Current of inestimable value to the Traveller, Farmer, and all Business Classes whatever.

Philadelphia, October 5, 1844.

In Store.

GOOD BACON HAMS, best Goshen Butter, sweet Crackers, Soda Biscuit,
Dried canvassed Beef, Corn and Meal,
Canal and Fayetteville Flour,
Laguira, Cuba and Rio Coffee,
Brown, Loaf and Crushed Sugar,
Cotton Yarn and Seine Twine,
Crockery Ware, Coffee Mills,
Spades and Shovels, and sundry articles, at lowest prices, by A. J. BATTLE, Ag't.

Nov. 22, 1844.

Liquors and Porter.

40 BBLS. N. E. RUM,
5 do. N. O., do.
5 do. Amn. Brandy,
2 Pipes Holland Gin,
5 eighths Casks do.
5 eighths Cask Cog. Brandy,
6 Casks Porter in qts. and pints.

Just received and for sale by BARRY & BRYANT.

Nov 15, 1844. 9-tf.

SALT AFLOAT.—The cargo of Br. schr. Morning Star, just in from Turks Island. For sale by G. W. DAVIS.

November 22, 1844.

BLANK CHECKS—A neat article, for sale at the JOURNAL OFFICE.